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AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN CEMA DISCUSSED

AU280733 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Eng Vratislaw Valek, candidate of science: "Czechoslovakia in the Agricultural-Food Industry Complex of CEMA Member Countries: The Importance of International Specialization and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] The main point of emphasis in cooperation between the CSSR and the other CEMA member states in agriculture has thus far focused on the preproduction stage (development, research), whereas the specialization of the proper production has been somewhat negelected. This is why the share of agricultural raw materials and food industry products in mutual commodity exchanges between CEMA countries is relatively small. (It was 2 percent for exports and 4.8 percent for imports in 1980). Nevertheless four extensive specialization agreements whose validity expired in 1980 were concluded in the past few years. On the basis of the results achieved in the above-mentioned area of international cooperation an extension of these agreements at least to 1985 is expected, while, in accordance with the above-mentioned long-term cooperation program, the scope of the specialization agreements will be expanded and adjusted to the new cooperation conditions.

The following specialization agreements were involved:

The production of seeds and slips,

The manufacture of equipment for the repair and technical maintenance of agricultural equipment,

The production of veterinary preparations and

The joint utilization of the genetic funds of black spotted cattle strains.

All these agreements are of a multilateral nature and were prepared by the standing CEMA commission for agriculture and the foodstuffs industry.

The Usefulness of Specialization

The specialization of producing brand seeds and slips has been conducted since as early as 1973. Within the framework of this agreement the individual CEMA states are concentrating on cultivating agricultural crops and producting seeds and slips with the optimum utilization of available climatic conditions, professional experience and expert knowledge. This agreement also provides the basis for organizing international strain tests which make possible the selection of the best strains with maximum yields.

The specialization of producing equipment for the repair and technical maintenance of agricultural technical equipment is becoming an essential prerequisite for further developing plant and animal production under the conditions of the present scientific-technical advance and increase in deliveries of modern agricultural technical equipment connected with this advance. What is immensely important in this context is the cooperation and specialization in the manufacture of tractors and agricultural machines within the framework of which Czechoslovakia concentrates on 85 types of tractors and agricultural machinery.

As far as the production of veterinary preparations is concerned the CSSR in 1980 exported 20 types of such preparations to CEMA states within the framework of agreed-upon production specialization.

It is the objective of the utilization of the genetic funds of black spotted cattle to intensify breeding work and to better satisfy the requirements of the contracting parties for breeding cattle of that strain. The CSSR specializes in the genetic fund of the black spotted Frisian type and of the black spotted combined type.

On the basis of the experiences obtained under this agreement and for quicker developments in breeding hogs, sheep and other animals an agreement was signed in 1979 on the joint utilization of genetic funds in these fields as well, with the implementation of that agreement beginning in 1980.

The Division of Production Program

In connection with working out a long-term target program in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry complex, the CEMA committee for cooperation in planning has already approved the drafting of additional skeleton agreements: the CSSR will participate in the production of cotton on USSR territory in order to boost cotton exports to interested CEMA member states.

The Expediency of Export Specialization

The gradual shaping of the positions of the individual countries on export specialization has been a positive feature of cooperation between the CEMA countries in recent times. It has turned out in this context, for example, that Bulgaria posses above all suitable conditions for the production and complete processing of fruit, vegetables and wine, for the production of tobacco, oil crops and so forth; the Hungarian People's Republic for the production of corn, meat, fruit and wine; the Romanian Socialist Republic regards as purposeful the specialization in the production and processing of fruit, vegetables and wine, the production of corn and oil crops and so forth; the USSR sees a suitable field of activities in producing and exporting oil seeds, corn, cotton, flax, fish and sea products; the CSSR and the GDR can concentrate on breeding and cultivation work, and the production of raw materials for the brewing of beer; and Cuba on producing citrus fruit and sugar cane and so forth.

Closely connected with the development of production specialization within the framework of the long-term target program in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry are also other agreements which have been recently concluded within the framework of CEMA. These are, for example, a multilateral agreement whose subject is the development and introduction of new technical equipment for processing oil crops, an agreement on cooperation in developing new technical equipment and techniques for fresh water fishing, an agreement on improving the techniques and technical equipment for the comprehensive processing of meat, including the manufacture of meat products and the freezing of ready to serve meat dishes, an agreement on building a plant for making fodder yeast from highly refined oil paraffins with a capacity of 300,000 tons annually on USSR territory; and other projects.

From the viewpoint of the available advantageous natural conditions an increase in the production and hence also in the consumption of fresh water fish is very important for the CSSR in the next few years. It is expected to boost output in this field by 125 percent by 1990, something which should create the proper prerequisite for increasing per capita consumption from 0.97 to 1.99 kilograms. At the same time exports of fresh water fish should increase by roughly 2,000 tons.

The forms and extent of cooperation between CEMA member states on the basis of production specialization and cooperation in the agricultural-food industry complex are determined by the extent to which an internal branch division of labor between industry and agriculture is implemented, by the overall development of production forces and by the degree to which the entire national economy is incorporated in the international division of labor.

At the same time, the fact must be taken into consideration that the specific nature of agriculture and its position in satisfying the needs of the population require a delicate approach to solving individual problems. The final objective is the effort to ensure a rational satisfaction of the needs of the CEMA member states in the sphere of foodstuffs and overall nutrition.

CEMA SESSION ON LIGHT INDUSTRY HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU221840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the 37th CEMA Standing Commission for the Light Industry started on September 22, under the chairmanship of Lina Ciobanu, Romanian minister of light industry, attended by delegations of the CEMA member countries.

At the opening of the proceedings the participants were greeted, on behalf of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, permanent representative of Romania to the CEMA.

Session Ends 25 Sep

AU261457 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES) -- The 37th meeting of the CMEA standing commission on collaboration in light industry, participated in by the delegations of the CMEA member-countries took place in Bucharest, over September 22-25, 1981.

The commission analyzed the way of fulfillment of the provisions in the special long-term collaboration programme on industrial consumer goods and covenanted fresh actions meant to intensify the collaboration in production, in ensuring the needs of the light industry with up-to-date technologies and equipment, chemical fibres, dyestuff, chemicals and various accessories, as well as in the larger and more efficient capitalization of reusable raw materials.

The commission examined the priority directions for the development and deepening of the multilateral specialization and cooperation in production in the light industry, wood-cutting and printing.

The participants in the meeting also approached other questions of economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation, establishing adequate measures.

CEMA SECRETARY ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 30 SEP

LD301032 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev has arrived in Budapest. During the course of his visit to Hungary he is to hold talks with the current chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai about preparations for the forthcoming session of the committee.

NUCLEAR COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION IN SOFIA

AU301916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The fifth session of the intergovernmental commission on nuclear equipment aiming at coordinating the cooperation among the CEMA member countries and Yugoslavia was held in Sofia today. The commission adopted decisions aimed at increasing the role of nuclear power in strengthening the energy potential of the countries of the socialist community in accordance with the decisions of the congresses of the communist and workers parties. Issues connected with developing and deepening international cooperation and with specializing the production of machines and equipment for nuclear electric supply stations were also discussed.

BRIEFS

CEMA DELEGATION -- Headed by Secretary of State for Industry Adam Juhasz, a Hungarian delegation left for Sofia on Monday. The delegation is to attend the 5th session of the CMEA's Inter-Governmental Commission for the Coordination of Atomic Energy Cooperation. [Text] [Budapest in English 1750 GMT 28 Sep 81 LD]

GDR DELEGATE WIELAND PREVIEWS 25TH MBFR ROUND

AU252108 East Berlin BERLINER ZIETUNG in German 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Klaus Bischoff interview with Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation to the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, on the occasion of the opening of the 25th round of these talks -- date and place not given]

[Text] Europe Must Continue Detente

BZ: With what concept are the socialist countries going to Vienna?

A. Wieland: A businesslike answer to this can be found in the communique on the meeting some time ago of Comrades Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. The passage concerned says that Europe does not need any raising of the level of military confrontation, but a lowering. It is stressed that at the beginning of the 1970's Europe was the cradle of detente, and that today it is again able to stimulate detente and be an initiator for easing the political climate in the world. The opening of the Vienna negotiations in 1973 was undoubtedly an important element of the process of detente. It was possible to agree on a sound mandate for these talks. All participants agreed to work for a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe strictly respecting the principle of undiminished security. Nothing about this objective has changed for the socialist states on the eve of the 25th round. Its attainment has only become even more urgent in view of the distinct exacerbation of the international situation through the intensified armament pushed forward by the United States and the other NATO countries. The socialist countries have again and again shown ways to achieve that aim. Their far-reaching proposals thus also provide the basis for their policy in the 25th round.

West Manifested Its Lack of Interest

BZ: During the summer break, there have again been no signals from NATO quarters that would have been indicative of the political will to achieve progress in Vienna. On the contrary: The implementation of the NATO missile decision is being promoted, and the U.S. Government has decided to produce the neutron weapon. These and other rearmament measures increase the military confrontation in the very area of central Europe where a reduction is to be achieved through the Vienna negotiations. How does this policy of confrontation affect the course of the talks in Vienna?

A. Wieland: He who seeks to stock up his nuclear weapons arsenals -- the reduction of which, incidentally, years ago was nearly agreed upon in return for the reduction of Soviet tanks -- through constantly more dangerous weapons systems, is demonstrating his obvious lack of interest in military detente in central Europe and his disregard of all aims and basic principles for the negotiations that were agreed upon among all participants in the negotiations. It goes without saying that such an approach constitutes an extraordinary burden for the Vienna negotiations. The socialist states cannot overlook such facts. In other words: They cannot permit any change in the existing military balance of forces. They have always unwaveringly and consistently pursued a policy of disarmament and military detente. It is also their declared aim to work against NATO's intensified armament course at the Vienna negotiations, and to achieve a limitation, and ultimately a reduction, of the arms stockpiles and troops.

Playing Around With Figures Blocks Progress at the Talks

BZ: The West bases its negotiating concept on the assertion on an alleged numerical superiority of the Warsaw Pact States. At the Vienna negotiations it has concentrated on the number of troops and has touched off a long-winded debate about it. What is the actual ratio of troop strengths, and which role is being played by the discussion about figures?

A. Wieland: Probably there have hardly ever been any disarmanent negotiations where the West did not from the onset adopt the position that the Warsaw Pact was vastly superior. In Vienna, too, this method has always been practiced.

The aim of this approach is to support the lie of a threat, and to achieve at the negotiating table a one-sided disarmament of the Warsaw Pact. At the same time, the impression is to be created as if NATO's intensified armament were a "complementary armament." The official figures that were tabled by the socialist states in Vienna about their troops are no secret. They have in central Europe more than 979,000 men in ground and air forces. NATO in turn has 991,000 soldiers in the corresponding armed forces branches. However, on the part of the NATO states it is being claimed that the Warsaw Pact states has over 150,000 more men under arms in the reduction area than NATO. To this day the Western representatives have refused to answer the question how they arrived at these and even higher fantasy figures, and they have failed to come up with any proof. With these false estimates and the demand to recognize this manipulation of figures, any progress has been blocked in Vienna for years.

However, the fact remains: There is an approximate balance, and thus a reasonable starting point for agreements of equivalent reductions. It goes to the credit of the socialist states that they have one-sidedly reduced their armed forces in the years of the negotiations by withdrawing 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. The U.S. armed forces, on the other hand, have been expanded by more than 25,000 men in the past few years.

To check such dangerous developments and to achieve progress at the negotiations, the socialist states have proposed quite some time ago that the two sides should agree at least not to increase their troop strengths until an agreement on a reduction of forces is concluded.

However, even this moderate step has to date been strictly rejected by the United States and the other NATO states. This gives rise to the conclusion that what they have in mind is a further increase of armed forces in central Europe rather than their reduction. And it is precisely this intention which the representatives of the Western powers are seeking to hide behind the smokescreen of an endless "discussion about figures."

Demands for Controls Serve as a Pretext

BZ: What is the meaning of the term "collateral measures" of a force reduction, and which role does it play in the Western argumentation?

A. Wieland: Correctly expressed, according to the negotiating mandate, measures connected with troop reductions are to be agreed on. Thus it is uncontested that any disarmament agreement must also include control measures. The socialist countries have amply outlined thier ideas about that. In addition, one could also agree on reasonable confidence-building measures. The West, however, wants to steer the train of the Vienna negotiations to a terminus characterized by the formula: "To control and inspect instead of reducing." Naturally the socialist states cannot tolerate such a change in direction.

The Aim Is a First Partial Agreement

BZ: What will be the keypoints of the further talks of the 25th round?

A. Wieland: At the present stage of the Vienna negotiations it is our aim to achieve at least a first partial agreement, excluding questions that cannot be resolved at this time, and deferring more far-reaching concepts. With the appropriate political good will it should indeed not be difficult to agree that another 20,000 Soviet soldiers, and simultaneously with them 13,000 American soldiers, be withdrawn and that the other participating states freeze their troop strengths at the present level until further agreements are concluded. Such a first, though moderate, agreement would undoubtedly serve as a positive impetus for improving the international climate. Moreover, the Western representatives will have to put up with our demand that they at long last show a constructive reaction to proposals of the socialist states, some of which have remained without an answer for years.

CSSR'S EMIL KEBLUSEK ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

LD241710 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Vienna, 24 Sep (CTK correspondent) -- "Czechoslovakia together with its allies, peace-loving nations and progressive forces is consistently striving to improve the international situation," Czechoslovak delegate Emil Keblusek told the plenary session of the talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe which opened their 25th round here Thursday.

Czechoslovakia fully supports the Soviet peace program for the 1980's, proposals and initiatives of a political and military character contained in it, as well as the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to parliaments and nations of the world.

Emil Keblusek went on to document Czechoslovakia's allegiance to the vital desires of nations for peace, progress, detente and disarmament by the new proposal it plans to submit to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York. Its main aim is, he stressed, to create more favourable conditions at all forums for successful and constructive disarmament negotiations.

"As the sharpened situation is most apparent in central Europe where the strongest armed forces and huge arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons are concentrated, the socialist countries are gravely concerned by the NATO long-term military programs... on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, as well as other recent actions which involve this region of future troop cuts and arms limitation in new war preparations," the Czechoslovak representative emphasized.

He noted that these actions of Western states have an adverse effect on the talks in Vienna. He states that the Western proposals of December 1979 are but an attempt to revise the June 1973 final communique from the preparatory consultations, an attempt to discard the accord and identical stands on a number of points crucial for a future agreement which have already been reached by the two sides.

Although the West itself recognizes the compromise character of the socialist countries proposals of July and November 1980, we have not yet received constructive reply to them, the ambassador pointed out.

He added that the socialist countries are for the continuation of the Vienna talks, but they must continue in a fruitful way, without anyone using it as a cloak for further increasing the strength of the armed forces and armament in central Europe. He hoped that the West will give a constructive answer to the 1978-1980 proposals of the socialist countries in the current 25th round.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMENTS ON HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS

AU301055 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 30 Sep 81

["Meetings Which Strengthen the Soviet-U.S. Counterrevolutionary Collaboration" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 30 Sep (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article commenting on the recent meeting of the chieftains of the Soviet-U.S. diplomacy in New York.

The known slogan on "Reduction of Nuclear Weapons in Europe", the article says, is only the facade of the talks. In the essence of these talks is the agreement on the development of Soviet-U.S. counterrevolutionary collaboration in all parts of the globe, the strengthening of the role of the superpowers as arbiters of the destinies of various countries and peoples. This clearly comes out also from Reagan's letter to Brezhnev which preceded this meeting. It stresses that the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union can work out a plan of mutual observation of the interests of each other and of the mutual participation in the solution of international crisis.

It cannot be expressed more clearly. Reagan and all his team cannot ignore the interests and the great economic and political profit the U.S.-Soviet collaboration presents for the U.S. big capital. Its further penetration in the Soviet market and in the whole Eastern Europe needs a tranquil political atmosphere in the relations between them (without allowing that the U.S. interests be affected in other regions of the world). Over 280 U.S. biggest corporations such as "General Motors", "Ford", "General Electric", "Pullman", "Dupont", "Bank of America", "Chase Manhattan Bank" etc., (which are members of the U.S.-Soviet Economic Trade Council) have great interests in the Soviet Union.

Concerning the "care" on the "Reduction of Nuclear Armaments in Europe", the article continues, the superpowers need besides others the clamour on it, to present once again themselves as "fighters of peace". Since the beginning of the year until now, Brezhnev has made a series of proposals at conferences on the "security" of peace in Europe and elsewhere in the world, while Gromyko, presented in his speech at the UN also another demagogic statement on the banning of nuclear weapons. The question of the "Reduction of Nuclear Weapons in Europe" is a propaganda trick the superpowers have long since made use of. But in fact they are conducting a feverish armament race.

They in the meetings between the superpowers never speak of peace. Historic experience has proved that after every such meeting, there have been created new conflicts and tensions, their armament race, their pressure and dictate on the people have been further intensified. Haig-Gromyko meetings, too, as the shouts of Reagan and Brezhnev show, will elevate on a new higher scale the Soviet-U.S. rivalry for the preservation of their spheres of influence and their counter-revolutionary collaboration to stamp out the revolutionary and liberation movements everywhere in the world. Therefore, as always the people are vigilant towards the new back-stages being hatched up behind their backs. Genuine peace and security in Europe and in the world, the article of ZERI I POPULLIT concludes, are not achieved through the talks of the imperialist and revisionist chieftains, but through the resolute struggle of the peoples against the plots and interferences the two superpowers and the other imperialist powers coordinate.

PARTY DAILY EXAMINES SOVIET BLACK MARKET

AU291140 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 29 Sep 81

["An Entire Structure of Economic Corruption in the Soviet Union" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 29 Sep (ATA) -- The newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in an article that actually, the fevers of the private embezzlement and tendency of ensuring personal profits have taken so great proportions in the Soviet economy, that observers call them a "second, parallel economy" which function alongside the official canals of appropriation and enrichment of the bourgeoisie in power.

The speculating activity, economic corruption, stealing in the system of the state and group monopoly property, their usage for individual aims of becoming richer and richer, the newspaper continues, have won the right of citizenship in every corner of the daily life of the rotten Soviet society. The official press as well has been forced to recognise the existence of this system of activities calling it "The Economy of Shadow".

This splitting of the Soviet economy has been noticed in each cell of it beginning with the craftsman who exercises his profession privately in the "free brigades" of special services down to whole workshops and plants within the state enterprises: which illegally produce for the black market.

The operations of this "parallel economy" in the Soviet Union are numerous. The yards and gardens of "personal usage" in the city and countryside provide over 1/4 of the total agricultural production in the Soviet Union. It is calculated that the private activity covers 1/3 of all the work hours spent in the Soviet agriculture. One fifth of cattle and smaller livestock are private ownship. Corruption and stealing are wide canals that feed the black revisionist market. The stealing and exploitation of the states "capitalists" or kolkhoz ownership affect everything: raw material, materials and tools of work, goods that supply the black market and the private production. The forms of stealing are diversified, from the classical appropriation to the massive usage of the objects and attributed of the state or collective capitalist property in favour of the individuals of the new bourgeoisie. Let us mention here the mass movements of goods outside the official destination and their selling in the black market, the construction of the private villas and buildings with the state funds, the private exercising of own profession with materials and means of the enterprise on a large scale. The Soviet revisionist press is forced to "strike an attitude" towards the clamorous scandals that occur time and again. Some time ago it was written there on the stealings worth of some millions by 300 employees in the Fishing Ministry in which the minister himself was implicated; on the "bands of metals" in Krasnodark, in Moscow etc, that sell stolen metals to the kolkhozes and take agricultural products from them, which they sell in the black market; on the numerous stealings of fuel; on the transport of the products of individual plots with state vehicles; the stealing of the fund of the land of kolkhozes by the "yards" etc.

"ZERI I POPULLIT" points out also that the economic corruption in the form of tip or bribe has affected all the levels of the Soviet bureaucratic administration. The scandals (those discovered) linked with selling and buying of the posts in the party and state apparatuses of the federation and the republics, for which the candidates have to pay to the chiefs of the respective level depending on the post from 10 thousand to 250 thousand rubles, are something common.

Besides these, the Soviet bourgeoisie in the city and country side has set up a whole system of privileges which creates possibilities to it to exploit on a higher scale the state and collective funds.

Further on the newspaper writes that the managers of the state enterprises or kolkhozes have raised in art the grabbing even through the change of destination of goods, concealing of the real productive capacities, the creation of secret contractual relations etc, which create possibilities to gather reserves of means of production and products with which supply the black market and fill their pockets.

The proportion "the Economy of Shadow" has taken in the Soviet Union, stresses the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" in conclusion, are a clear testimony to the fact that a whole structure of economic corruption has been set up there in the form of a system and aims at enriching the bourgeoisie in power. Its plunder of the working masses under the sunlight and in the shadow have made their masks fall one after the other. Soviet revisionism displays all the capitalist rotteness it has inside.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLISH TRADE MINISTER

Received by Lukanov 30 Sep

AU301456 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Sep (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers received Mr Ryszard Karski, Poland's minister for foreign trade. In a friendly atmosphere questions related to bilateral cooperation were discussed. It was pointed with satisfaction that the long-term agreement, signed recently by Bulgaria and Poland provides for an increase of bilateral trade by 35 percent for the 1981-85 period as against that of the previous five-year period.

Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister for foreign trade attended the meeting.

Meets With Khristov

LD301424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade, has paid a visit to Bulgaria. He had talks with Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. It was recognized that despite difficulties the planned turnover level will be achieved. The main premises pertaining to the implementation of the concluded 5-year agreement and the matter of Bulgaria's use of the production capacities which exist in Poland and which have not been exploited were discussed.

Minister Karski was received today by Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov. The assumptions pertaining to the further development of economic cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria were discussed, with particular attention being paid to specialization and coproduction of output and also to more use being made of Polish firms in Bulgaria's tourist industry and industrial construction. An assurance was obtained of supplies from Bulgaria, mentioned in the plan, of ham products, chiefly agricultural-foodstuff articles, in exchange for additional deliveries from Poland of investment goods.

More on Meeting

LD302138 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 30 Sep 81

[By PAP correspondent Macieu Pedzich]

[Excerpt] Sofia, 30 Sep (PAP) -- Poland's Minister for Foreign Trade Dr Ryszard Karski visited Bulgaria where he had talks with his opposite number Khristo Khristov and was received by Vice-Premier Andrey Lukanov.

During the talks he had with Khristo Khristov, it was found that despite the existing difficulties the planned volume of this year's two-way turnover would be attained. The two ministers discussed questions relating to the realization of the recently concluded Polish-Bulgarian five-year trade agreement. It was agreed that the two countries' experts will meet soon to prepare concrete ventures connected with the development of coproduction and specialization and to examine the possibilities of stepping up the conclusion of contracts under which Poland will export complete industrial projects to Bulgaria.

Minister Karski also met with Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Dr Ricardo Cabrizas and first deputy foreign trade minister of Yugoslavia Lija Basic. The sides exchanged views on the current implementation of trade protocols concluded between their respective countries as well as questions of trade in 1982.

TANCHEV MEETS POLISH AGRARIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

AU302020 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Sep (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, [BAU] first vice president of the State Council, received a group of responsible officials of the Presidium of the main committee and the voivodship committees of the United Peasant's Party in Poland, who are visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BAU Standing Committee.

Mr Petur Tanchev made the guests familiar with the successes scored by Bulgaria in building up the developed socialist society and with the contribution of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union in this nation-wide work and in particular in the construction of socialism in the Bulgarian village.

The Polish political figures dwelt on the efforts of the United Peasant Party, as an ally of the Polish United Worker's Party, in overcoming the difficulties in their country. They stated that Poland is and will be a solid link of the socialist community. During the talks matters were discussed pertaining to the further development of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties, which contributes to expanding the all-round interaction of Bulgaria and Poland.

It was emphasized that the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the United Peasant Party in Poland will continue to work actively towards uniting the forces of the international agrarian and democratic movement in the struggle for peace, detente and social progress.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER ANTONOV

AU301704 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Intergovernmental Commission on Nuclear Equipment, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the fifth session of this commission.

Comrade Todor Bozhinov and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

GROMYKO-HAIG TALKS: 'HOPE-RAISING WHIFF'

AU301455 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 30 Sep 81

["Hope-Raising Whiff" -- By BTA commentator KH. Radev]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Sep (BTA commentator KH. Radev) -- The two meetings held within less than a week between Mr Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Mr Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, brought a hope-raising whiff in the tense relations both between the two big powers and in the international situation.

Considered separately, the discussion of key matters of Soviet-American relations and important international problems by the two countries' foreign political leaders, is a positive phenomenon. This is how one can also assess the agreements reached on a new exchange of views and negotiations, including on ministers' level, in the months to come. Without being too optimistic, we can say that this kind of contacts, which have been recently lacking at all in the relations between the two most powerful states, are a premise for the efforts to look for starting points in order to ameliorate the international political climate deteriorated at the beginning of the decade.

The reasons for the escalating tension, for halting the process of detente which developed successfully in the seventies of our century, are known. They are seen in the openly provocative and challenging acts of the USA in international relations. They threaten the security not only of the socialist countries but of many other countries too. This is a road to nowhere. It is not realistic and is fatal in our time.

The only way that can ensure a normal development of mankind is to settle any controversial matters through negotiations.

The way of the complicated (?situation) thus settled, as Bulgaria's foreign minister, Petur Mladenov, emphasized in his speech at the UN General Assembly, is a broad dialogue on all disputable matters of international relations, based on the principles of equality and equal security, on reciprocal respect of interests. We are deeply convinced that there is no problem which fails to be solved through negotiations.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SFRY EXHIBIT AT PLOVDIV FAIR

AU261722 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] An international technology fair has opened in the Bulgarian City of Plovdiv. Representatives of 36 countries, including 42 producers from Yugoslavia, are exhibiting there. Our businessmen are presenting engineering, electrical engineering and chemical products and steel and nonferrous metals industry products.

Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council has visited the Yugoslav pavilion. Zhivkov assessed positively the quality of the products exhibited from our country and expressed his wish and readiness to expand and advance Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation.

MLADENOV MEETS LAO COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

AU301703 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Petur Mladenov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 36th UN General Assembly session and minister of foreign affairs, has met Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in New York. The two ministers discussed the initiatives of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on creating a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and on resolving the existing problems at the regional level and on the basis of negotiations.

The Lao foreign minister briefed Mladenov on the tension in this area created by the Beijing hegemonists and on the aggressive Chinese actions against the Indo-Chinese countries.

Ministers Petur Mladenov and Phoun Sipaseut also exchanged views on the bilateral relations between Bulgaria and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and established that they were developing favorably. They expressed a desire to further expand and strengthen these relations.

LILOV DECORATES GENERAL PALIN; OFFICIALS ATTEND

AU302033 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Aleksandur Lilov tonight presented the Hero of Socialist Labor Golden Star and the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military Department of the BCP Central Committee. He was bestowed with these high decorations by the State Council for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, his contributions to the Bulgarian People's Army and on his 60th birthday. A greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov was also read. Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, deputy ministers of defense, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, comrades in arms and friends of Col Gen Velko Palin attended the celebration held at the Army House in Sofia.

POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS REPORTED, ANALYZED

Program Resolution Scored

LD301729 Prague CTK in English 1519 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep (CTK) -- A draft program resolution was circulated today among delegates of the current congress of "Solidarity" in Gdansk on its fifth day.

In the document the term "socialism" is not practically used and it says nothing about an intention to help the state and its organs solve the complicated problems of Poland. On the contrary, the document stresses that "Solidarity" was established as a protest against the existing system. It is an organization connecting features of a trade union and extensive social movement and associating numerous social streams and peoples of various opinions and political convictions, the draft program resolution said.

Authors of the document made the "former system of the management of the country" responsible for the socio-political crisis in Poland. They accuse it of the deepening of problems in last year although, it is generally known that the present anarchy and disruption were fully [words indistinct] by extremist leaders of "Solidarity" and other counter-revolutionary forces.

The document says that "Solidarity" must realize its ideas "gradually" and recommends to seek liquidation of the socialist methods of planned management of economy and socialist ownership.

'Program of Counterrevolution'

LD301900 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Commentary by Prague Radio analyst Miloslav Stransky]

[Text] Commenting on developments in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst Miloslav Stransky today focused his attention on the second phase of the congress of the Solidarity unions. The struggle for power within Solidarity, says our analyst, has reached a new stage, and our analyst quotes one of the delegates, describing it as follows:

Rulewski is fighting Walesa, Walesa is fighting Gwiazda, and Gwiazda is fighting Bujak, and each one is fighting to be a leader and dictator. The leadership has separated itself from the masses, and the members of the union do not know what is going on within it. The influence of workers who are members of the union is dwindling. The leaders of Solidarity are not taking them into account.

Those were the words of delegate Mikolaj Kiecko of West Pomerania. The truth of these words is becoming increasingly evident. In the program of Solidarity, social issues are presented as matters of inferior importance. This document of almost 40 pages is not a trade union program but the program of some kind of political party with political demands prevailing. Solidarity is calling for a total restructuring of the state and its economy. It is calling for pluralism, for restructuring the election system, for setting up a second chamber of the Sejm, that is the parliament, a chamber termed self-management chamber. Solidarity demands the right to control the country's information media.

Numerous observers agree on the point that in actual fact this is a program of counter-revolution in Poland. During the first days of the Solidarity congress's second phase there also was lively discussion about legislation on self-management and state enterprises, which had been passed by parliament, taking the demands of the Solidarity leadership into consideration. And yet this compromise, another one granted by the authorities, is considered by the Solidarity bosses as a further basis of confrontation.

Opinion polls have revealed that 90 percent of the population feel deep concern over the situation in Poland.

More than half of these people gave the shortage of goods on the home market as the main reason. It is obvious that it was Solidarity-inspired strikes and other pressure campaigns that got Poland to the verge of starvation and dire need. But this is an issue which is not being discussed at the Solidarity congress.

Differences Within Solidarity

LD010352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Correspondent Frantisek Sojka report from Gdansk on Solidarity congress proceedings]

[Text] In the introduction to the negotiations today, a speech was delivered by a priest, Bittner, who could not find enough praise for the congress proceedings so far. In particular, he said that the truth can be heard in Oliwia Hall and that people who do not want to lie have convened here. However should someone think that in 566 years after the burning of Jan Hus, the Catholic Church has found out that the truth cannot be silenced he would be deeply mistaken. The clergy, and not only the clergy, is impressed above all by the critical approach and hatred with which socialism and the peoples government are spoken of in Gdansk. This is also well-illustrated also by the draft of the Solidarity program which was presented to the delegates and which they started discussing today. No rightwing political party would need to be ashamed of this program. It shows beyond doubt that Solidarity's aim is to liquidate the socialist system in Poland.

The delegates' addresses continue to be a mixture of the weirdest ideas and views. This reveals many interesting things, many interesting facts about which the leaders of this so-called trade union association do not want to speak too loudly, or even that they would dispute. Among other things, there is the existence of discrepancies between the Walesa Solidarity and the Rural Solidarity on the issue of production, particularly of [word indistinct] of food. Also, urban workers are indignant at the selfish speculative attitude of independent farmers. Critical voices also can be heard pointing out the creation of a leading elite, the lack of democracy in Solidarity, and the undeservedly high salaries of its professional officials. It would be quite enough, said one of the delegates, if their salaries were at most twice as high as the average worker's wage.

Another sensitive topic was Solidarity's relations with members of the PZPR. One of the delegates complained that forming a negative attitude toward the PZPR members in advance was wrong. However, he tried (?to support it) by using evidence such as the fact that his party organization recently rejected the Politburo' recent declaration. Bogdad Lis, one of the leaders of Solidarity, spoke very arrogantly about the party and its leadership. He also said that Solidarity will make foreign contacts mainly in France, Italy and Great Britain.

We can form a picture about the cares and the working and social problems of the rank-and-file members from the address of a speaker who asked that the work of the so-called departmental branches of Solidarity be increased because he allegedly understands that the leadership has other worries at the moment -- and this is really true -- for example, how to found its own television and radio station, and even its own university.

RUDE PRAVO on Third Day

AU301355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "KOR Has Merged With 'Solidarity'; Foundation of Further Counterrevolutionary Organizations Announced at the Gdansk Rally"]

[Text] Gdansk, 28 Sep -- The "highlight" of the third day of the new "Solidarity" rally [sraz] in Gdansk was the speech by Prof E. Lipinski, one of the leading founders of the antistate KOR organization, who announced the "dissolution" of KOR.

In reality, this is a deception, because the KOR people have already firmly settled in "Solidarity," they have merged with it and made it clear that they will continue to "inspire" that organization and lead it to confrontation with the people's power.

Lipinski crudely attacked the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI for its principled stance and depicted its editorial staff as a "fascist commune"! He called the staff journalists of the weekly RZECZYWISTOSCZ "slovenly persons." By doing this, the university professor showed that courtesy was not his strongest point. Neverhteless, the participants in the rally gave him a round of stormy applause, and even accompanied his descent from the speaker's lectern with the national anthem!

The "former" KOR wants to expand its activity among the Polish public in a different manner now; according to Jacek Kuron, interviewed by the BBC (on 16 September 1981), the KOR people want to establish the so-called Committee for National Salvation, which would consist of representatives of the Chruch, "Solidarity" and allegedly some PZPR members. This committee, as Kuron said, should "surrogate the incompetent government of Premier Jaruzelski" and prepare "free elections" to the Sejm and the People's Councils. Thus the key objective of the "committee" is to overthrow the socialist system in Poland.

But other institutions of antisocialist character are also being formed around the "Solidarity" rally. On a blackboard on the congress' premises we could read that so-called Club Serving Independence was being founded at that very moment. Its signatories are the leaders of some of "Solidarity's" regional organizations, dedicated proponents of KOR. This club, among other things, is taking upon itself the task of elaborating a program guaranteeing the "sovereignty of the Polish nation," preparing society for the liquidation of the existing electoral system, spreading "nonfalsified" history and, allegedly, also the cultural traditions of an independent republic and so forth.

While forces of political confrontation are forming, Poland is waiting in vain for a reply to the basic question: What will the congress do to solve the grave economic crisis; when will it at last call on its members -- and especially miners -- to work hard, to extract much more of the so much needed coal on which it depends, whether the Polish citizens will freeze this winter or not, whether enterprises will be operating at all?

Meanwhile, "Solidarity" members at the Szczyglowice mine continue to strike to "protest" that the prosecutor's office ordered the chairman of "Solidarity's" enterprise organization, Arendt, to be placed in custody. Arendt committed a punishable offense when he attacked the chairman of the enterprise organization of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. The Gdansk congress is in solidarity with Arendt and is demanding his release, is supporting the strike at the mine and many delegates agree with its being extended to other mines in the Katowice area.

In the Czestochowa Voivodship on Monday, a so-called strike alert was proclaimed in the five largest enterprises to protest the arrest of M. Zembruski, who distributed antistate leaflets against Poland's bonds of alliance and is being prosecuted for that activity.

In Bydgoszcz, "Solidarity" called on citizens not to pay their radio and television fees until, allegedly, "Solidarity" takes over their control. In Bytom, church dignitaries -- together with "Solidarity" aktivists -- organized a public anti-Soviet manifestation.

Impression of Ports

LD302222 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Warsaw correspondent Richard Pokorny report from Gdansk]

[Text] Speeches continue to echo from the platform of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk attacking everything connected with the socialist system.

When Professor Lipinski spoke, an embittered and inveterate enemy of all that is progressive, a year-long fighter against socialist development in Poland, his gross attacks against the state leadership sounded as if they emerged from the blackest period of not only Polish history but European history as well. But such a tone was already set at the beginning of the congress and has been dominant until now.

Today I visited Gdansk, Sopot and Gdynia, which I know from my previous visits. I was in the northern port which is one of the biggest on the Baltic Coast and one of the largest investment projects during the past decad . At one of the port's jetties, where Polish coal is normally loaded for shipment abroad, there was not a single ship to be seen. The reason for this is because there is nothing to be exported. Other ports, only a year and a half ago full of ships, looked empty, giving an impression that does not tally with these important waterway crossroads. As experts claim, it will be at least 5 years before Polish ports bring in the same profit as before.

Today, the streets of these three towns do not differ from those in Warsaw or Katowice. The same lines before the majority of the stores; the same people attempting to acquire at least the minimum of food for which they have coupons; stores here, as compared with other Polish towns, used to always be excellently supplied with an unlimited range of goods. Now the spirit, typical for such places, has vanished -- an atmosphere of large seaside towns, an atmosphere both pleasant and cordial which was always dominant here.

KATOWICE PARTY FORUM MEETING, STATEMENT NOTED

LD301658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Katowice Party Forum will be transformed into the Katowice Marxist-Leninist Seminar attached to the Center for Ideological Education of the PZPR Voivodship Committee. This decision was adopted by members of the Katowice Forum at their sixth meeting, and was made to improve the forms and methods of the struggle for the consolidation of the party on the principled foundations of Marxism-Leninism. The participants in the meeting resolutely rejected all attempts to assess the existing activity of the Katowice Party Forum as factional and opportunist. Such an assessment expresses the viewpoint of rightwing opportunist and antisocialist forces and is aimed at the destruction of the Marxist-Leninist core of the PZPR, reads the statement adopted at the Katowice Party Forum meeting.

REPORTAGE ON MINISTER BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK AT UN

Hosts Reception

LD300944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, minister of foreign affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, gave a reception in the building housing the permanent Czechoslovak Mission to the United Nations. It was attended by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the foreign ministers of (?a number of) UN member countries and some representatives of the American public and of the mass media.

Addresses UNGA 29 Sep

LD302052 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (CETEKA) -- All contentious issues in international relations can be settled realistically only through a dialogue and cooperation, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed in his address at the 36th U.N. General Assembly session here Wednesday.

The minister pointed out that Czechoslovakia is ready to approach the settlement of all problems by negotiation. He recalled the strong appeals in the current General Assembly debate for the continuation of the policy of detente, the only reasonable alternative, reflecting the wave of the anti-missile and anti-neutron campaign of the broad masses of Western Europe against war and its preparations.

"We favour a speedy and concrete settlement of a broad spectrum of disarmament problems, ranging from questions of nuclear disarmament to partial measures such as a complete ban on nuclear tests, on chemical and radiological weapons, and strengthening the guarantees of security of non-nuclear states, and establishing zones of peace in various parts of the world, and reducing military budgets, while all these measures must be based on the principles of equality and equal security," Minister Chnoupek said.

These goals can be attained only with the sincere interest and political will of all states, which are the pillars of the U.N. declaration on international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament, adopted by the General Assembly in 1979, on Czechoslovakia's initiative, Minister Chnoupek said.

"In the present international situation, we consider it necessary for this world forum to emphasize once again its importance [words indistinct] the basic 'code' of the behavior of states at disarmament negotiations. We intend to put forward a draft resolution in this respect this year", the minister stressed.

He pointed out that the (?ways of) improving the present complicated international atmosphere are contained in the Soviet peace program presented at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, and emphasized in particular the appeal, made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in his recent speech, for the United Nations to approve a new political document of fundamental importance, the declaration on averting a nuclear catastrophe, condemning first use of nuclear weapons as the heaviest crime against mankind.

Socialist Czechoslovakia as a firm link of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance consistently pursues a coordinated policy of safeguarding world peace and enhancing detente. [Words indistinct] this policy, worked out by the congresses of our parties and stimulated by valuable [words indistinct] from the sessions of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and the Committee of Foreign Ministers, and from the Crimea summit meetings, is our long-term and every-day task, the Czechoslovak foreign minister stressed.

He pointed out that Czechoslovakia is deeply concerned about the situation in Poland which is its direct neighbour and to which it is linked by history of thousands of years, the longest border, and, what is most important, by the joint road of socialist construction. He expressed the conviction that the Polish leadership will drive back attacks of home [words indistinct] foreign enemies of socialism. Czechoslovakia fully endorses its view that only socialist Poland, class ally of its friends, can constructively contribute to peaceful relations in Europe and be a factor of stability in Europe, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

The Czechoslovak minister expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks, agreed on at the New York meeting of Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig, will lead to the limitation of nuclear armament in Europe, and stressed that also progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe would contribute towards strengthening detente and security.

Bohuslav Chnoupek dealt in detail with the situation in other parts of the world and in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and in the south of Africa, and stressed well-known stands of the Czechoslovak Government on the solution of questions of future development in these regions.

The Czechoslovak minister expressed confidence in the significant role of the United Nations in ensuring peace securities of the present and the future. He stressed that Czechoslovakia [words indistinct] every effort for the current session to contribute towards the ideals of peace and cooperation.

Talks With Waldheim 30 Sep

LD302054 Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 30 Sep, (CETEKA correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Shnoupek met Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for talks on Czechoslovakia's part in the work of the United Nations. Mr Waldheim appreciated Czechoslovakia's contribution towards attaining the objectives of the U.N. in the spirit of its charter.

Kurt Waldheim and Bohuslav Chnoupek also exchanged views on world topics related to the agenda of the current 36th session of the UN General Assembly, and stated that the peace-defending mission of the United Nations and its bodies is acquiring [word indistinct] importance in the present complicated international situation, in particular in its effort to preserve the policy of detente.

SFRY'S JAKOVLEVSKI, LENART MEET IN BRATISLAVA

LD301412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Bratislava, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Executive secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Trpe Jakovlevski conferred in Bratislava today with member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Presidium and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee Josef Lenart. Current questions of the LCY and CPC activity were discussed on the occasion. Trpe Jaovlevski ends his visit to Czechoslovakia tomorrow.

WORK BEGINS ON TRADE UNION DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU291646 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Preparations for World Trade Union Conference"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Sep (CTK) -- An international trade union meeting was held in Prague on 22-23 September 1981 devoted to the preparations for a world trade union conference on the social and economic aspects of disarmament. The deliberations of the meeting were attended by trade union representatives from Angola, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Chile, India, Ireland, Japan, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Hungary, the GDR, Portugal, Austria, Greece, the USSR, Turkey, Great Britain, and from the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and the Finnish SAK [as published] trade unions as observers.

An international preparatory committee for the conference was set up during the meeting. The international preparatory committee elected its executive secretariat and formulated the draft of the final document of the upcoming conference. The international preparatory committee stressed the need to hold a conference with the broad participation of trade union organizations of various tendencies and international trade union affiliation. It was decided that the conference will be held in Paris on 15-17 December 1981.

FINAL MEETING HELD WITH ROMANIAN TU DELEGATION

AU291647 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Meeting at Prague Castle; Comrade Gustav Husak Has Received a Delegation of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions"]

[Excerpt] The delegations of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] headed by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman, and of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, led by Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, met for final talks in Prague [on 24 September].

The Romanian comrades spoke about their findings on the work of the revolutionary trade union movement gained during their visits to industrial and agricultural enterprises and from their talks with the working people. They described them as very helpful. The two sides favor the further deepening of cooperation and mutual exchange of experience. They noted that trade union contacts constitute a significant contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and Romanian people.

The talks were attended by Marcel Mamularu, charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the CSSR.

PRESIDENT HUSAK MEETS WITH VARIOUS AMBASSADORS

LD302218 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Prague 30 Sep (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Wednesday new Italian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Giovanni Paolo Tozzoli.

They stated that Czechoslovak-Italian relations can be further extended in favor of the peoples of the two countries, contributing thus to detente, strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Gustav Husak also accepted credentials from Canadian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Hugh David Peel, stressing that there exist all prerequisites for mutually advantageous development of relations in the spirit of positive international cooperation and strengthening friendship among nations.

Gustav Husak received also Mauritanian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Mohamed Ghali Oul el Bou. On this occasion, the two sides confirmed their willingness to continue in the policy of advantageous and equal cooperation.

The Czechoslovak president finally received Thai Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Uthai Thongphakdi, expressing conviction that Czechoslovak-Thai relations will be further extended in favor of the peoples of the two countries based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION DOCUMENT EXPLAINED

AU301612 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 81 p 1, 2

[RE-ZAN-signed report: "More Favorable Conditions for the Development of the Movement of Socialist Labor Brigades: Against retarding Initiative; New Principles of the CSSR Government and of the Central Trade Union Council Are Geared Toward Asserting the Set of Measures"]

[Excerpt] Part of the efforts for a balanced development of the functions of the revolutionary trade union movement in accordance with the fulfillment of the tasks of economic and social development of our society is the adoption of a joint document by the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council, containing new principles for the development, control, evaluation and assessment of the movement of socialist labor brigades.

The document proceeds from the experience gained thus far with this important form of the working people's participation in ensuring the party policy, particularly in the production sphere. It makes use of tried-and-true methods and results and responds to ascertained shortcomings. Its aim is to contribute to creating more favorable conditions for the brigades to become the best possible example in accepting and fulfilling demanding tasks, increasing the productivity and quality of work, effectiveness of production and the implementation of the results of scientific-technical progress.

This means that the socialist labor brigades should even more effectively deepen comradely relations among people and their involved work discipline; and become a model as regards overcoming outdated forms of work and an important factor in a harmonious development of the socialist man's personality.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE DISCUSSES MAIN TASKS

AU291650 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 81 p 2

[Zr-signed report: "Ranking Personnel of the Czech Prosecutor-General's Office Met; Purposefully Strengthening Socialist Legality"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Sep -- Protecting the socialist system, strengthening legality in the national economy and purposefully reducing punishable activity will be the main tasks of the Office of the Prosecutor-General of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] in the next 5 years. The realization of these objectives, set by the 16th CPCZ Congress, was discussed on Thursday by ranking personnel of the CSR Prosecutor-General Jan Fejes and other representatives of the republics' and federal bodies attending.

CSR Prosecutor-General Jaroslav Krupauer noted in his speech that the quality and effectiveness of the prosecutor's supervision of the observance of socialist legality in all spheres improved in the past period. The tasks emerging for the CSR Prosecutor-General's Office from the deliberations of the 16th CPCZ Congress confirm that the socialist legal order can significantly contribute to the fulfillment of all-social plans.

Combatting crime remains the main task of the Prosecutor-General's Office. The continuing drop in the crime rate in the past years cannot be regarded as irreversible in the long run. Therefore, it is necessary to improve crime prevention as well as the work of the Prosecutor-General's Office when prosecuting punishable offenses or misdemeanors. The agencies of the Prosecutor-General's Office will put considerable emphasis on protecting the state system. This urgent necessity does not stem from the extent of antistate crime, but rather from the activation of diversionist centers abroad, which are trying to weaken the unity of the socialist countries and interfering in their internal affairs.

The so-called general crime constitutes approximately two-thirds of all criminal activity. In this spehre the agencies of the Prosecutor-General's Office will concentrate above all on protecting the socialist economy, in which -- although the number of those committing economic criminal offenses has decreased -- the seriousness of attacks on socialist property has been increasing. Specific measures will be introduced to reduce recidivism in the sphere of criminal activity, the number of punishable offenses committed under the influence of alcohol and to improve the protection of youth against antisocial activity.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY -- Gustav Husak, president of the republic has appointed Andraj Barcak as Czechoslovakia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hungarian People's Republic. Vaclav Moravec, the current ambassador, will be given another commission. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 29 Sep 81 LD]

NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION -- A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Ladislav Gerle, federal vice premier, left Prague for Sofia today to attend the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation in the Development of Nuclear Energy. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Sep 81 LD]

YEMENI DELEGATION DEPARTURE -- Prague, 27 Sep (CTK) -- A delegation of Democratic Yemen's organization of the Committees of People's Defence, led by the organization's chairman and supreme people's Council Presidium member Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, left here Sunday. The delegation, visiting Czechoslovakia Septemer 22-27 at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, signed a protocol on cooperation between the two organizations. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1613 GMT 27 Sep 81 LD]

REPORTAGE ON WEINBERGER 29 SEP NEWS CONFERENCE

Pentagon Study Denounced

DW301327 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1648 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Horst Kaeubler telephone dispatch]

[Text] Washington -- The main purpose of the news conference by the U.S. secretary of defense at the Pentagon this Tuesday was to release a 99-page document. According to Weinberger, the document is intended to prove that the increase in Soviet military power threatens the strategic interests of NATO and of the United States.

Dear listeners, if you look at this product of the Pentagon's military intelligence agency, you rather have the impression of looking at a picture-book primer instead of an authentic study of the USSR and U.S. military capabilities and aspirations. Pictures, drawings, photographs and diagrams are published which allegedly are of top secret origin, first releases from the files of the Pentagon's intelligence agency. But what kind of secret publications does this involve?

We see Soviet soldiers during exercises, intercontinental missile silos, various types of Soviet jet fighter-bombers and the Soviet aircraft carrier "Kiev." All of us have seen such pictures dozens of times in newspapers, television reports and motion pictures. What is new and secret about this and what constitutes the alleged proof of the contention in the Pentagon report that the United States is losing leadership in the technological branches and exposed to a threat to its strategic interests? Even Leslie (Gelb), who had gained authentic findings concerning these questions as an expert in the U.S. arms control and disarmament agency for many years, expresses his judgment of this Pentagon report in such a way that provided a characterization: This report contains no new information, no assessment, and no systematic comparison of Soviet military power with that of the United States. It merely conveys the impression of menacing and almost overwhelming Soviet military power. That's what Leslie (Gelb) said.

A fabrication, a propagandistic pamphlet, an attempt to maintain the psychosis of fear that has been fanned for years with regard to an alleged Soviet threat -- this Pentagon report, we learned at the news conference, is supposed to be distributed to the American public just as it is intended to be made accessible to the public in the NATO countries. Why? And why, above all, at this very time, when Foreign Minister Gromyko conducted negotiations with Secretary of State Haig in New York on the occasion of the UN General Assembly meeting?

Well, there is a movement in the United States. It is important indeed when half a million Americans march on Washington to protest against a situation where an unprecedented U.S. arms buildup policy, which is determined by superiority, is spoiling all the social programs which the Americans have attained in 50 years of bitter struggle. There is a movement in the NATO states. Washington notes with bitterness that the peoples of Europe are expressing resistance to making their territory available for nuclear warfare -- territory that has already been devastated so often -- while the Pentagon hopes to spare its own territory. There is a movement at UN headquarters in New York where the 156-member forum has gathered for the annual fall meeting.

A resolution recently prepared by the foreign ministers and heads of the delegations of the nonaligned states for the 36th UN General Assembly has special weight. In this resolution these states come out against the neutron bomb and against the introduction of new nuclear weapons of any kind so as to banish the danger of nuclear war.

The Pentagon report which U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has just presented has an entirely different background. It is intended to again intimidate the emerging movement which is revolting against the dangers of war, the arms buildup, nuclear missiles in Europe and neutron bombs, with the specter of fear.

The Pentagon, which is exposed to constantly greater pressure even at home, is disinclined to make any cuts in the fatal course of the arms buildup. The U.S. secretary of defense personally provided proof of that at the Pentagon news conference when he, facing the newsmen, not only lamented the loss of the U.S. nuclear bomb monopoly and thus of U.S. superiority but also argued that the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Europe holds supreme priority, that any delay in the planned deployment schedules must not be allowed and that the United States must regain military superiority as rapidly as possible.

More on Study

DW301057 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Heinz Brittsche commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger called a news conference in Washington today to present a new study on the constantly growing threat by the Soviet Union. This latest primer of lies from the Pentagon by the Potomac is entitled "Soviet Military Power." The authors think that they can make the Western world believe in a threat from the East by means of 99 pages of colored pictures and diagrams with the goal of having the citizens of the NATO states accept constantly greater sacrifices -- including unemployment -- for the sake of financing an arms buildup.

The lie of the century is also being warmed up again with the intention of halting, turning back and [word indistinct] the peace movement. The FRG newspaper DIE WELT hints at this intention when this Springer sheet writes that the Weinberger study is the urgently expected answer to the Krefeld appeal. The paper adds: This study must not be bogged down. Washington must enforce the debate on it with the allies and in the allies' ranks. What remains is the concrete question as to who in West Europe so urgently wanted the new lie primer from the Pentagon.

It was presumably only those circles which are trying, through an unprecedented arms buildup, to attain military superiority over truly existing socialism. This means the advocates of the Brussels decision on missiles and of the neutron weapon.

In various respects what Weinberger demands in his study might well have been derived from Oriental fairy tales, except that these legends compiled by the intelligence service are neither as beautiful nor as harmless as fairy tales.

After all, we know from the history of this century how often such lies about a threat have served the purpose of justifying imperialist agression against the Soviet state and other progressive countries. Thus many millions have already died for profits and the goal of power expansion, and always the lie about a threat was the grave digger's helper. Moreover, the lie about a threat has always been used to promote the gigantic arms race which the world is witnessing just now and which last year alone ate up more than 500 billion, an arms race that has been fired up by the United States and the NATO states.

What Weinberger recently had the intelligence service compile, and his scribes concoct, discloses the old method. What this involves is estimates, projections, the omission of the weapons systems on his own side and gaps suddenly discovered on his side. As many columns of figures as possible cover the pages to create the impression that what has been put down there in black and white might perhaps be correct.

No, this kind of propaganda regarding gaps on the Western side unequivocally involves propaganda of lies because the whole direction is wrong if it is intentionally directed against the truth.

Weinberger, who on other occasions has made no bones about the fact that the United States is pursuing military superiority over the Soviet Union and who through this military superiority pursues the goal of rolling back progress in the world in general and socialism in particular in keeping with John Foster Dulles' doctrine, has assumed Dulles' credo.

While Dulles was secretary of state in the fifties he announced: To induce the country to bear the burden needed for the maintenance of strong armed forces, it is necessary to create an emotional climate which is related to the psychology of war. It is necessary to produce the vision of an external threat: That was Dulles verbatim.

What he demanded and also practiced has now been continued by Weinberger with his latest threat study. His primer is intended to produce fear of a threat so that the citizens will readily make the required sacrifices -- and not only those of the United States but also of all NATO states.

Let us listen to some witnesses regarding the Pentagon's fabricated lie, witnesses who really are insiders: Former Pentagon Chief Rumsfeld once declared cynically: What matters is not so much any unexpected discovery by the Pentagon of an increase in Soviet power but an effective [word indistinct] of exerting influence on the American people, namely, by constantly repeating the same facts until they have been firmly implanted in the people's minds. It is generally known that Reich Propaganda Minister Goebbels already used this method.

Les Aspin, member of the House Armed Services Committee for many years, revealed how such facts are invented when he stated that in reality NATO is spending more on defense than the Warsaw Pact while the contention is spread that the West is far inferior numerically. Public perceptions, Aspin said, are generally being determined by diagrams showing wide desparities which simply do not exist.

The same can be said about Weinberger's threat primer by which the gentlemen of the arms industry are particularly gratified, of course. After all, it is intended with this primer to release additional billions which they will pocket. These Pentagon twins of arms buildup and a lie about a threat, however, conjure up serious danger for all peoples, even though Weinberger definitely will not attain the superiority he seeks.

NVA OFFICERS DECORATED BY USSR'S SHAVROV

LD302216 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Generals and officers of the National People's Army have received the medal for the strengthening of comradeship-in-arms on the instruction of USSR defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. The award was made by army General Ivan Shavrov, the representative of the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the National People's Army. He praised the work of the generals and officers in strengthening the socialist defense alliance. The GDR armed forces on the Western border of the community of states make a significant contribution to the reliable military protection of the gains of the fraternal countries and to peace.

BRIEFS

AID TO AFGHANISTAN -- An INTERFLUG plane is now en route to Kabul carrying solidarity goods for Afghanistan, including pharmaceutical and instruction aids for training institutes. During the past 3 years about M25 million was set aside for Afghanistan from the GDR's anti-imperialist solidarity fund. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1704 GMT 26 Sep 81 DW]

PARTY DAILY PRINTS, ANALYZES SOLIDARITY APPEAL

AU301205 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Sep 81 p 10

[Unattributed article: "Notes: What Is Solidarity's Message?"]

[Text] The document of the Gdansk congress of the Polish trade union Solidarity -- more accurately, the first phase of the congress -- that has stirred up the greatest dispute was the appeal addressed "To All the Working People of Eastern Europe" by the congress. The disputes have not abated now, either, when Solidarity's second deliberations, similar to the first, have begun. Still, it is necessary to discuss it for the reason -- among others -- that there are people who believe that it is some sort of a lengthy document from which one can only read brief quotations because we want to conceal some heaven-knows-how-exciting messages. Yet, if that text can be characterized by anything at all then it is the fact that it does not even attempt to persuade and present any arguments, that it is a self-publicizing and self-exalting, a lecturing document of solidarity declaring itself as an example, which runs verbatim as follows:

"The delegates of the first congress of Solidarity assembled in Gdansk send their greetings to the workers of all the peoples of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the Soviet Union.

"As the first independent trade union in our postwar history, we are profoundly aware of the communality existing in our aspirations.

"Despite the mendacious information disseminated in your countries, we assure you that we are an organization numbering 10 million members that has come into being as the result of workers' strikes, the true representatives of the interests of the working people.

"Our goal is to struggle to improve the living conditions of all working people.

"We support those among you who have decided to embark on the difficult path of a struggle for free trade unions.

"We firmly hope that representatives of ours will be able to meet and exchange their trade union experiences."

Even its title reveals a great deal about its spirit. It refers to the European socialist countries by the term "Eastern Europe", as though it were only a geographical factor that distinguishes these countries from the Western ones. In that case, however, why do they address those that have been listed? Obviously because there is a "communality" in their "aspirations." The question is, what is it? The terms "socialism" or "socialist" do not appear at a single point. However, if socialism is not the common aspiration, if the working people of Eastern Europe do not resemble one another in that they have ended exploitation and the rule of bourgeois-landowner reaction and are building a new social system -- together with every, sometimes bitter difficulty of pioneering -- then in what are our aspirations common ones? It also deserves attention that Solidarity does not turn to trade unions, to mass movements, but to the "people," to the "workers," as though such organizations and movements did not exist! Let us consider what reaction would be elicited in the FRG if, say, the French trade union CGT [General Labor Confederation] addressed an appeal to the workers of the FRG, suggesting that they emulate the path and methods it itself regards as correct. In all probability, if that sort of thing happened, the West German workers would call it impertinance.

Interesting is also the definition given by Solidarity of its own character. "We are an organization numbering 10 million members that has come into being as the result of workers' strikes..."organization." Not a trade union and not even a workers' organization, but an "organization" that has come into being as the result of workers' strikes. That is not an accidental definition, it tallies very much with the appraisal that Solidarity intends to develop into an opposition party.

And what do they call mendacious information disseminated in our countries? Have we perhaps concealed that Solidarity has been established as the result of workers' strikes? Or how many million members it has? It would be difficult to count how many times we have said so in NEPSZABADSAG alone during the more than one year of the Polish crisis, adding, of course, that an ever greater responsibility devolves on Solidarity for the state of affairs for which it would like to make the present party and state leadership responsible. Still, this is the conclusion every thinking person comes to: If Solidarity is such a great organization enjoying such great support and if, allegedly, it serves the workers' interests as well, why does the life of the Polish working men become worse and worse? Why do Solidarity's strikes and other actions that cause trouble make the situation deteriorate further and further?

That is how it becomes virtually tragicomical that the organization's leaders offer "support" to those who embark on their path. What makes them so conceited? The fact that serious mistakes were made by the previous leadership and they have been able to take advantage of the despair caused by it? On the basis of what positive results do they intend to "support" those who are, fortunately, not burdened by similar economic-political mistakes? Where do they get the absurd illusion that the "difficult path" of Solidarity, a succession of irresponsible provocations that is making the path of the Polish people, including the many million honest members of Solidarity, increasingly difficult, would be an attractive example?

Let alone the fact that this Solidarity appeal calling for emulation is not only a very crude form of intervention, but a very blatant manipulation even as an instigation. Who has ever heard of offering support, not to those who are in trouble, but to those who emulate one? It was not accidental that AFP assessed the appeal as nothing but an attempt to export the countrywide chaos that Solidarity calls a revolution. From which one can only conlcude, with what kind of "people's representatives" do those who issued the message want to meet to exchange their "trade union" experiences.

It is a brief document, but no matter how brief it is, each one of its sentences faithfully reflects the real aspirations and real objectives of the Solidarity leadership.

LAZAR STATE VISIT TO DENMARK CONTINUES

Delegation Talks

LD301250 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 29 Sep (MTI) -- As already reported, Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and his suite, currently on an official visit in Denmark, began discussions with their Danish hosts on Tuesday afternoon.

During the almost two-hour long talks, the sides reviewed bilateral relations including a wide range of political and economic ties between Hungary and Denmark. Several international questions, too, came up for discussion.

MTI correspondent has learned that the Danish side outlined Denmark's economic situation, its raw material and oil problems. It concurred with the Hungarian partners that since the seventies the trade turnover between the two countries has tripled though further progress can be attained in this sphere. The Danish side sees no hindrance for the realization of Hungarian initiatives like cooperation on third markets.

The Hungarian side emphasized that relations betwen the two countries are good and there are no outstanding problems between them. They described the further development of bilateral relations as useful. Speaking of Hungarian-Danish trade, Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that it lagged behind the result attained in the consolidation of political relations. Hungary would welcome further development on the basis of equal terms and mutual advantages. The Hungarian prime minister pointed out: In the worsened international economic situation, new trade forms must be explored to stimulate cooperation. Hungary sees scope for expanding collaboration particularly in agriculture and food industry, but Hungarians' experience in oil exploration and production too can be taken into consideration.

Discussing international affairs, Gyorgy Lazar emphasized that the Soviet Union and the other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty have repeatedly expressed their willingness for negotiations setting out from the stand that the comparative balance of forces in the world is an irrevocable fact of history.

In connection with the resumption of contact between the Soviet foreigh minister and the U.S. secretary of state, the Hungarian prime minister voiced the hope that sober thinking will have the upper hand in international relations and the world will return to the policy of detente.

Lazar, Jorgensen Toast

LD301257 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 29 Sep (MTI) -- Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen hosted a dinner on Tuesday in honour of the visiting Hungarian premier. Both heads of government delivered toast addresses at the event.

Jorgensen stressed: "As a small member country of the NATO, Denmark has always placed great emphasis on relations with the small member states of the Warsaw Treaty. These ties serve Denmark's interests too and contribute to detente." The Danish premier declared: "amidst the present international conditions it is especially important to maintain east-west relations and to realize security at the lowest level of armaments." He hopes, said the speaker, that constructive results will be achieved at the planned Soviet-American negotiations regarding Eurostrategic weapons, at the Vienna arms and force reduction talks and at the Madrid meeting. Replying, Gyorgy Lazar pointed out: Though our states have divergent social systems and belong to different alliances, our country has not chosen isolation consisting a dead alley. After assessing realities we searched for what can be a connecting link between our countries. Referring to international questions, he underlined: We believe the conditions for continuing detente can be evolved. Towards this the first and most important step is dialogue which must be launched at the earliest to cover how equal security for nations can be achieved through the extention of detente to the military sphere and the maintenance of armaments at a lower level. Gyorgy Lazar said it would be greatly significant if Soviet-American dialogue is continued and if it leads to genuine agreements.

Lazar Departs 30 Sep

LD301938 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 30 Sep (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and his suite left Copenhagen late afternoon on Wednesday for Budapest at the end of their two-day official visit to Denmark.

CZINEGE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA 30 SEP

LD301752 Budapest MTI English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Sep (MTI) -- Led by Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, a delegation of Hungarian officers arrived in Austria Wednesday for an official friendship visit. They are meeting an invitation by Otto Roesch, federal defence minister of the Austrian Republic.

FRENCH CP'S GASTON PLISSONNIER VISITS BUDAPEST

Kadar Receives Plissonnier

LD301256 Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Sep (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Committee of the French Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, in Budapest on Wednesday.

Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP CC, attended the meeting marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Talks With Havasi

LD302124 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Sep (MTI) -- Gaston Plissonnier, member of the French Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Hungary on October 27-30 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The FCP leader was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, conducted talks with Gaston Plissonnier. At the meeting, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the sides surveyed the international situation and exchanged views over timely questions pertaining to their countries and parties. Also present at the discussions was Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of its Foreign Department.

LAZAR SENDS GREETING TO PRC ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD302258 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Sep (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has sent a greetings message to Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the Chinese State Council.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH MEXICO -- The Hungarian-Mexican Joint Commission for Technical-Scientific Cooperation held its second session in Budapest on September 28-29. Imre Szekacs, general director of the Hungarian organization for international technical and scientific cooperation, and Herrera Salcedo, ambassador of the United States of Mexico to Budapest, signed a new 2-year cooperation work-schedule covering various industrial spheres, including machine tool engineering and agriculture. [Text] [Budapest, MTI in English 1014 GMT 30 Sep 81 LD]

BUDAPEST TV REPORTS MILITARY MANEUVER IN WARSAW

LD302058 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] A Polish artillery division held a military maneuver in the Warsaw Military District. On the difficult terrain special attention was devoted to the coordination of movement and direction of various kinds of units. The objective of the maneuver is practice of the state of preparedness.

PAP REVIEWS SEP 29 SOLIDARITY CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

LD300930 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 29 Sep (PAP) -- On Tuesday, the fourth day of the second phase of Solidarity's national congress, the delegates discussed the report of the National Consultative Commission [NCC] that had been read out during the first stage of the congress. Contrary to the original plans to treat the report in a formal way, the debate dragged on and set off considerable emotions. The congress gave a vote of acceptance to the outgoing National Commission and its Presidium, however it still did not manage to get to discussing the programme of the union. Also today, the congress adopted the regulations to the elections to the union's authorities.

The discussion over the NCC report was dominated by critical opinions. The delegates criticized the style and methods of work used by the Solidarity leadership, charging it with the lack of consistency, a failure to observe the principles of personal responsibility, the lack of skill to conduct programmatic activity and appropriate consultation.

The debate became a successive platform for personal contests that became even more clear before the approaching elections of the union authorities.

Andrzej Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the NCC, defended the leadership, stating that "ever more often, on various occasions, non-fulfilled expectations are surfacing at the congress: that Solidarity will first and foremost handle the classical trade union tasks, that it will take care of the fundamental social issues of the employees and their families."

At a press conference tonight newsmen asked about the issue of experts in Solidarity. Solidarity Mazowsze chapter (?member) Zbigniew Bujak and NCC Deputy Chairman Andrzej Gwiazda supported the role of experts in Solidarity yet stated that responsibility should fall exclusively on activists, not the aides.

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS DISCUSSION RESUMED 30 SEP

Program Committee Report

LD301438 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep (PAP) -- The fifth day of the second round was started by Prof Jozef Tischner, a priest from Krakow being a guest of the congress, who delivered a speech stressing the members' pluralism.

On behalf of his organization Norway's trade union representative Tor Hluorsen conveyed greetings to the congress.

Then a discussion on a report by the program committee and works by thirteen congress commissions elaborating on the union's program was started. The list of speakers already includes 135 persons. The principles of conducting the discussion were settled.

The discussion will be conducted during a plenary session and will be divided into three theme parts: internal union matters, the union's attitude towards socio-economic problems and union's participation in public life.

Program Discussion

LD301844 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Correspondent (Marek Kieszen) reporting from Gdansk]

[Text] The most important moment of the Solidarity congress has arrived, namely, the beginning of the program discussion. The first topic to be tackled by the delegates was internal union issues. The discussion highlighted the [words indistinct] divergences of interest of the individual speakers, which, in any case, did the discussion good. True, those most important issues that will determine Solidarity's profile are still to be decided. One of the first speakers drew attention to the vital need to require the future union leaders to settle the issue of union access to the mass media, particularly radio and television. One of the leading activists, Bogdan Lis from Gdansk, tackled the important question of the powers, principles and criteria of appointing advisers and experts. He presented a resolution that would precisely define those conditions in 15 articles. He also acknowledged that as soon as the mandate of the present authorities expires, the work of the group of advisers and experts (?grouped) in the Socio-professional Work Center will also end. The new authorities should organize the next group of advisers on the new principles.

Another speaker pointed out the fact that it was very difficult to create a [words indistinct] program for Solidarity since the movement has many world outlooks. People have come to it who have very different views: socialists and Christian Democrats, members of the PZPR and of the Confederation for an Independent Poland. In addition, he maintained that it would be considerably easier to discuss a program after the elections. There would not be so many emotions or so much competition to create popular slogans.

As many as 200 speakers have put their names down to speak in the discussion, so it will undoubtedly last a long time. I will mention a few of the interesting issues that have been broached so far.

(Jerzy Zurawiecki), a delegate from Konin, dealt with organizational matters, which are gaining an increasingly firm foothold in the deliberations hall. This is, you see, the effect of the policy debate. He asserted that stating in the draft program that the matter of regionalization should be left to the commonsense of activists does not solve (?anything). He touched on the matter of the ethics of activists. The fact that the principles governing the economy have not been regulated is the reason that there are few people eager to do this work. They are afraid of the risks. Another speaker stated that every organization, whether it likes it or not, creates a power elite. This is why he is not afraid of attacks on the union, because they undoubtedly consolidate it. But what he is afraid of is the internal disintegration of Solidarity, above all of the fact that the rank-and-file might become indifferent. He opined that union activists should be at their place of work at least twice a month, at the workplace from which they had come. Nothing is of greater assistance in union work than thorough and systematic contact with the workers.

The vital problem of union training was examined. Two speeches referred to this: one by (Waldemar Barczak) from the Swietokrzyskie region and the other by (Henryk Wojt) from the Mazowsze region. They spoke about the founding of a universal union university or of an open university that would be the latest so-called private educational establishment in Poland.

Training centers attached to regional boards should become the protectors of the tradition of associations (?of) workers' universities. The most topical subjects of courses at present were also mentioned: self-management, the history of the trade union movement, labor law and science [words indistinct].

The need to preserve the variety of programs of the workers' [words indistinct] that already exist in the regions was also stressed.

At noon a press conference was held, the hero of which was Bogdan Lis, a hero among heroes because of the fact that he is one of those leading Solidarity activists who also belongs to the PZPR. This is why there were so many questions.

Bogdan Lis said inter alia that the union's (?multi-ideological hue) provides an opportunity for everyone. It was not true that he had turned in his party card, as suggested by TRYBUNA LUDU. Moreover, he stressed that no political trend can gain the upper hand. This is why he does not fear the clericalization of Solidarity, since cooperation with the church was only a reflection of Polish reality. He also made his position known as regards the views of so-called radicals and moderates regarding the program. His assessment was that they should be divided rather into mystics and pragmatists. The danger with regard to these mystics is above all the fact that they do not take political realities into account. However, he was an optimist, because he expected that reasoning would win the day.

And now a few more words about the resolutions and statements. They are still in the preparatory stage at the Commission of Resolutions and Motions -- the most important ones, that is. The only thing that was announced was Solidarity's stance on the matter of cooperation with the Consultative Committee of Creative and Scientific Associations.

And I would like to make yet another remark, this time a personal one. Journalists from all over the world are attending this congress. I am correct in saying this. It is difficult to give the exact number of accredited journalists. There are also representatives of the Polish press, and not only correspondents from PAP or TRYBUNA LUDU but from many, many local papers that are party organs and also from others. This is the reason for my embarrassment at the attitude of the management of Poznan editorial offices, which have completely ignored this most important event in the country at present. I congratulate them on their political acumen. That's all for today.

Debate Continues

LD301932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Today on the 5th day of debate at the second round of the national Solidarity congress in Gdansk the Program Commission submitted its report.

A debate has begun on the work of the 13 thematic groups that are working on the draft of the union's program. One hundred thirty-five people have put their names down for the debate. It has been decided that the program debate will take place in its entirety during the plenary session, but it will be split into three thematic parts. The debate will deal with intra-union matters and the union's stance toward the socioeconomic problems and public life.

During the debate on intra-union problems, Karol Szadurski from Mazowsze discussed, inter alia, the question of party members belonging to Solidarity. He observed that an unfavorable atmosphere is frequently created around them by other Solidarity members. One of the main themes in the debate was the problems of intra-union democracy. The speakers pointed to the need for its perfection through amendments in accordance with the newly passed statute.

Once again the problem of experts and advisers has emerged. One of the speakers suggested that a resolution should be adopted that would detail their tasks and manner of appointment. Several speakers dealt with tactics and strategy in negotiations and protest actions. A number of amendments to the draft program resolution have been submitted.

The delegates are demanding, among other things, the extension of the powers of the branch sections and codification of intra-union laws. Proposals were also submitted on the restriction of decisions at all levels that are made without prior consultation with union members.

Marek Holuszko from the Mazowsze region suggested the addition to the statute of an article dealing with tolerance and condemning religious and national chauvinism.

First Part of Debate Concluded

LD301954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] At the first national congress of delegates of Solidarity the first part of the program debate has ended. Today's session was dedicated to a debate on problems related to the structure and life of the union. The congress examined how union democracy should be expressed and function in practice, and how to reconcile the precepts of pluralism and tolerance with the system of values selected by Solidarity, which have their roots in Christianity.

After experiences gained by the union from the Bydgoszcz affair and the recent conflict against the background of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium on workers' self-management, the debate sought a guarantee for leadership decisions to be made openly with the participation of direct representatives of the union members. In this connection it was suggested that representatives of workforces from work establishments should be invited to the meetings of the KKP Presidium dealing with particularly important matters.

The congress adopted a resolution protesting against the generating of fear and threats in the country.

'Antihumanitarian Campaign'

LD010058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The congress adopted a resolution in which it is stated, among other things, that every action the union takes that is connected with improving living conditions and acquiring citizens' freedoms for the community has been accompanied by an antihumanitarian campaign of frightening the nation with the loss of independence and with the possibility of a bloody armed struggle.

Declarations of using force, states the document, which create a feeling of constant threat to well-being and security, threaten above all the weakest, least resistant part of the community.

The union is not striving toward a bloody confrontation. Its only weapon, states the document, is the force of conviction used in defense of our arguments and the will to refuse to work in the event that the community's interests are threatened.

The aware, disciplined Polish community cannot be a party to confrontation. The first national congress of delegates of the NSZZ Solidarity demands that the propaganda of intimidation be stopped. We demand this in the name of all Poles, whose most vital interest is becoming the object of an obscure bargaining, proclaims the resolution.

Geremek, Lis Remarks

LD010204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] After the completion of the plenary debates, the preelections in the regions began last night.

During a news conference, the chairman of the Program Commission, Bronislaw Geremek, stated among other things that the draft program under discussion was not created against someone, but with the needs of the country in mind. On the other hand, it differs from the program of a political party in that it does not contain a statement of intention to seize power, something which Solidarity has dissociated itself from many times.

The fact that the draft program nonetheless concerns many questions which are not just of a union nature arises from the specific nature of Solidarity, an organization which cannot be compared with other trade unions active in the world. Solidarity also does not have, as political parties do, direct possibilities for implementing its program. The union can (?only) present the opinions of the mass membership to the representative organs. The ultimate life preserver, which we would not like to use, takes the form of protest actions.

Replying to the next question, Bronislaw Geremek rejected the possibility that Solidarity representatives should participate in the Front of National Unity.

Also participating in the news conference, Bogdan Lis expressed the fear that the present centralized structure of the union authorities is not able in (?all) conditions to serve the consolidation of its strength and cohesion. This structure can only be changed by a successive congress which, in his opinion, people discharging power may try to prevent. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a certain deadline for the next general Solidarity congress (?as soon as possible).

Bogdan Lis also reported that the main form of aid Solidarity receives from foreign trade union agencies is the delivery of printing equipment. He also stated that the union has so far not set up any representative agencies abroad. The so-called delegation of Solidarity set up in the United States was not founded by the union authorities.

Bogdan Lis confirmed that he is still a member of the PZPR. He also said that there has recently been a lack of progress in relations between the party and Solidarity, and that a reverse process is even taking place.

Also speaking at the conference were representatives, as they stated, of the Founding committee of the Trade Union of Functionaries of the Citizens' Militia.

DAILY TELEGRAPH DETAILS SOLIDARITY POLICY DRAFT

PM301141 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Sep 81 p 4

[Robin Gedye dispatch: "Solidarity Urges 'Immediate Action To Save Poland'"]

[Text] Gdansk -- Sweeping demands for political, social and economic reforms including new electoral procedures, an independent judiciary and improved civil rights, have been presented to delegates at Solidarity's national congress.

A 34-point draft policy document, yet to be formally discussed, bears more relation to a bill of human rights than to a trade union programme.

The draft says that in view of Poland's present tragic situation the union cannot restrict itself to just pressing the authorities to take action.

As the "sole guarantor" of social justice, "our union considers its basic duty is to undertake all immediate and long-term action to save the country from decline and the society from misery, discouragement and self-destruction."

"There is no other way to achieve it than through social reconstruction of the state and economy based on democracy and multi-lateral initiative."

In a foreword to the point-by-point demands, the document presents the picture of a union intent on fighting for civil rights and opposing any form of suppression.

"Our union stems from the rebellion of Polish society, a society that has suffered from more than three decades of abuse of human and civil rights -- a rebellion against philosophical discrimination and economic exploitation.

"It was a protest against the existing system of exercising power."

The document protests against the state's treatment of people as "its own property" and against those in power who claim they have better knowledge of the individual's wants and needs than the individual himself.

"Respect for man must be at the base of all actions. A socialist state must serve man, not impose its will upon him.

"A state must be the common property of its people. Work is for man and it must serve man and his needs."

It calls for freedom of speech and says continuing attempts to prevent social change from taking place, going on for more than a year "despite the fact that it was impossible to govern the country with outdated methods, are bringing us quickly to disaster.

"There has never been such a decline in conditions in any country since the war. Society is tired, disappointed and impatient.

"It has shown immense patience and determination for a year. But this tiredness and impatience may become a blind force which could lead to a dangerous explosion and submerge us in helplessness.

"We, as the society, should not lose hope that we can get out of the crisis.."

The programme goes on to demand justice, democracy and freedom of belief for everyone, "for there can be no bread without freedom."

People must be given access to administrative documents and the police should be placed under stricter controls.

It calls for a new law forbidding police interference in people's politics and demands independent judges and prosecutors under civil control.

"Nobody must be compelled to act against his own convictions." And the state must allow conscientious objection to military service.

Access to the mass media must be guaranteed and Solidarity should be given its own editorial office in radio and television.

Poland's authorities have already said that future cooperation with Solidarity depends on the union toning down its more radical political activities.

Its programme, as published, cannot be expected to become any milder after discussion. If anything it will end up even more radical.

It is hard to see that, if formally adopted in the next few days, the document will do anything other than incense the government further.

Perhaps the only real concession offered in its 39 pages is a pledge not to question Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union or call for the country's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.

COMPOSITION OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD010500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Summary] Among the 880 delegates to the Solidarity congress, 106 represent Katowice Voivodship, 62 represent Warsaw Voivodship, and 53 represent Gdansk Voivodship. Most delegates, 47 percent of the congress, are 31 to 40 years old; 47.5 of the delegates have higher education. In terms of occupation, white collar workers comprise 75 percent of the delegates and workers comprise 25 percent. Ten of the voivodships are not represented by any workers. Delegates who are members of regional boards and Interfactory Founding Committees comprise 52.5 percent of the delegates and rank and file union members comprise 7.5 percent of the delegates.

'HARDLINE' COMMUNIST GROUP ANNOUNCES FORMATION

NC301425 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 30 Sep (AFP) -- As Solidarity congress delegates geared their deliberations towards drawing up an ambitious programme and the Communist Party prepared to debate "ideological questions" a new hardline communist group announced its formation at Gdynia near here.

In a tough statement published today in the Communist Party's local journal GLOS WYBRZEZA the new group of hardlines called on the Central Committee to investigate the activities of party leaders at Gdansk.

Gdansk's Communist Party leader Tadeusz Fiszbach is known as a liberal and the Gdynia hardliners, most of whom were former party functionaries and Naval officers, accused Gdansk officials of no longer respecting the Marxist-Leninist character of the Polish Communist Party.

The hardliners also attacked GLOS WYBRZEZA for having what they described as an attitude of "neutral ambiguity" ill-befitting a Communist Party journal and went on to declare their "full support" for the Polish Politbureau's outspoken condemnation of the first part of Solidarity's congress here.

The Politbureau had accused "extremists" in the independent labour federation of "anti-Soviet" and "anti-Polish" postures at its congress.

Today's announcement said the hardliners saw the need to defend Poland's socialism with the same vigour as its national independence was defended.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH VIEWS TU CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

AU301236 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 28 Sep 81 p 5

[Ryszard Naleszkiewicz commentary: "In My View: A Creative Risk, or Ambitions?"]

[Text] The first 2 days of the second stage of the Solidarity congress are over, and no decisions or resolutions of global importance have thus far been adopted. Politically, the congress has concentrated its attention on the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium's controversial decision on accepting the position of the negotiating team in the Sejm on the issue of appointing or electing enterprise directors. A group of delegates has found that in adopting that introductory compromise decision the KKP Presidium had overstepped its powers and infringed upon or challenged the decision on self-management adopted during the first stage of the congress.

The speech delivered by KKP Secretary A. Celinski reflected satisfaction with the success achieved by the union. The Sejm has endorsed a principle of electing directors contrary to that recommended by the Third Central Committee Plenum in its decision, and significantly differing from the government draft. According to A. Celinski and several other speakers, that success is unprecedented, and to challenge it means to be accused of heading for confrontation.

Notwithstanding the assurances given by press spokesman J. Onyszkiewicz that the congress was unequivocally favorably disposed to the compromise accepted by the Presidium, very many speakers, with J. Rulewski at the head, sharply attacked the very principle of adopting such a decision. The speeches, particularly those delivered on Sunday, seemed to reflect other issues, more earthbound than that of advancing reform or self-management. Most critical pronouncements were, in my view, virtually open attacks on the present composition of the KKP with Lech Walesa at the head. My impression is that many delegates with radical views are disposed -- of necessity -- to formally accept the KKP Presidium's decision. However, they seem to be trying to take their revenge in the election and to "shoot off" at least at some Presidium members. To that end bitter words are being uttered from the platform and are heating up the atmosphere in the hall.

In the opinion of many observers and journalists present at the congress, as well as of one of the speakers, such activity amounts to hacking away the branch on which the union sits. Solidarity has thus far been carrying out a moderately coherent struggle with the assistance of a consolidated organization, but now a conflict is kindling within the congress. The discussion on self-management is shifting from the sphere of aspirations to achieve social goals to that of internal personal accusations: who bears responsibility for the compromise, were the concessions necessary, and who is to be taken to account. For that purpose, the Presidium is being challenged that its composition was "not formal," that it overstepped its powers and even manipulated the union as a whole. In my view, the most serious accusations are being made by those who have most to lose or to win.

A great deal has been said at the congress about the tactics of the struggle and about the application of a policy of fait accompli, but little about negotiations and the ways to reach an agreement. No one has proposed cooperation with the authorities. No such word has been uttered.

This trend in thinking and this peculiar mentality are disturbing. People are tired, and many collectives seem to be sick of clashes and stresses. Also the authorities have more than enough of them. Is cooperation really impossible?

One of the delegates (P. Zgoda) said: "Since compromise is not the most easy, but the most difficult solution, it is also the most creative." What makes any decision about cooperation even more difficult is the fact that the union has arisen from social protest and that the authorities have been unable to have any respite from the constant heat of battle.

DZIENNIK BALTYCKI DEFENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

PM301017 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Donald Tusk Article: "A Damaging Commentary", carried under "Self-Management" rubric]

[Text] An extraordinary uproar, even for our press, was caused by the message addressed by the Solidarity congress delegates to the working people of East Europe. Many commentaries appeared with such significant titles as: "A Harmful Message" (TRYBUNA LUDU), "A Serious Mistake" (GLOS WYBRZEZA) and so forth. Particularly abominable, according to the Red regime's commentators, was the final part of the message which reads: "We support those of you who have decided to take the difficult path in the struggle for a free trade union movement. We believe that, before long, both your representatives and ours will be able to meet in order to exchange the trade union's experiences."

Indeed, these two sentences constitute the most essential part of the message. Besides, it would be difficult to quarrel with any of the others, for example: "We assure you that, notwithstanding the lies spread in your countries, we are a genuine, 10 million-strong representative body of workers which was created as a result of workers' strikes."

A TRYBUNA LUDU commentator asserted that the message is nothing but incitement to change the existing social structures in other countries of real socialism. Agitated Western commentators labeled it "exporting the Polish revolution," and yet in reality, the message is nothing but a message. Since to "export revolution," or, as TRYBUNA LUDU will have it, "to interfere in the affairs of the world that surrounds us" we would have to have the necessary means to do so. And yet we all know how closely and rigorously our friends have isolated us from themselves. What is more, nothing heralds the emergence of an independent mass trade union movement in the neighboring countries. This ensues from the hardly attractive Polish model (as T. Kuta rightly remarked in his commentary "A Serious Mistake") as well as (in fact most of all) from a still considerable efficiency in the government apparatus in those countries.

Solidarity does not have at its disposal such trump cards as tanks, broadcasting stations, or a fifth column which could make the few sentences of the message into a tool with which to interfere in the neighboring countries' internal affairs. And the neighbors fully realize that. It was not fear of the Polish contagion which created such hysterical reaction. In the above-quoted TRYBUNA LUDU commentary we read: "In these countries (the reference is made to our neighbors) the Solidarity leading circles' activity is being watched with much criticism and deep mistrust." After all, there is no need to tell anyone that not only the "leading circles' activity" but the very fact of Solidarity's existence is met by our allies with a deep mistrust and criticism. For over a year, no opportunity has been missed to discredit our organization. The reaction on the part of the Polish party press and of our neighbors is a splendid illustration of the saying that any old stick will do to beat a dog.

What then prompted the national congress delegates to send the message? Each one of us would feel safer by far if there existed in our neighboring countries forces favoring changes in Poland. And the wish or the expression of hope is not, after all, tantamount to interference. This hope, these expectations, ensue from fears (read: a common human fear). And the roots of fear are deeply embedded in the knowledge of most recent history of this part of Europe. It has been known for a long time what the countries of our bloc risk in choosing their own path for social development. The search for allies is in this case entirely justified. Since for over 30 years it has been hammered into our heads that we have friends just across our borders, it is not surprising that 10 million Poles should seek such allies there too. The neighboring countries' official circles manifested their attitude to Solidarity a long time ago. And we would simply like to know what the working masses, the sole masters and stewards of the people's republics, think of us.

I only wonder why the gentlemen from TRYBUNA LUDU (What "people" [lud], one would like to ask), who are so very sensitive to Solidarity's brutal interference in the internal affairs of these countries which are so upset, do not react when the same countries' press writes about the reactionary pope who supports world and Polish counterrevolution, about armed Solidarity bands attacking public buildings and about the necessity to reverse the course of events. If for various reasons they are unable to express themselves on the subject of such statements, then at least let them drop the absurd invention of a threat to the neighbors on Solidarity's part. Let them stop continually repeating this and at last understand that we are all in the same boat.

When questioned about the message during a press conference, Lech Walesa said: "After all, it was not I who invented the slogan: 'Proletarians of all countries unite!'" If only Marx had foreseen this....

BRANCH TU OFFICIAL MATENKA PROTESTS ARENDT ARREST

LD301526 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Yesterday, the regional court in Rybnik lifted the temporary arrest of Tadeusz Arendt, Solidarity chairman at the Szczyglowice mine, and applied a surety given by Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium. In view of this decision the prosecutor has lodged a complaint to the voivodship court. The mine is to resume work this evening.

J. Matenka, chairman of the Industrial Branch Trade Union at the mine, who was taken out of the mine in a wheelbarrow -- for which T. Arendt was arrested -- said: I have a complaint to make to the regional prosecutor in Rybnik: Why did he apply a temporary arrest order to Arent if I did not ask for this at all? During my interrogation all I asked the authorities to do was that they should examine the matter and apply sanctions against the guilty parties. I was very much pained also by the statement of the Prosecutor General's Office in which it is said, despite my previous evidence and facts, that the party which invited the (?television) crew to our mine was the works council. This is not true since it was the ministry which made the invitation.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI DISPUTES SOLIDARITY LINE

AU301322 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Zbigniew Wnek: "Contemporary Reflections: Where To and What For?"]

[Text] "Whatever you do, do it prudently and mind the outcome." (Roman saying)

"The struggle has just begun," Lech Walesa said. And since everything we have thus far seen and experienced has just been an introduction, we must consider what comes next. Taking into account that Solidarity speaks aloud about the possibility of using bottles filled with gasoline against tanks, this is a very essential question.

1.

One thing is certain: The year 1980 will be recorded in history, and whatever happens, pre-August Poland will never come again. Historical processes are irreversible. This fact does not imply that they cannot be put off for many years. And if we are really witnesses of an historical process, this does not mean that everything is praiseworthy, that anyone chooses to act in accordance with the rule that historical processes are irreversible.

The renewal movement rallied around Solidarity has done so much for Poland that a monument should be built to its leaders. And that is all there is to it. Those accomplishments do not entitle anyone to any certificates or carte blanche, do not give any guarantee that whatever Solidarity does in the future will deserve the same appraisal. On the contrary, one must never rule out the possibility that the same people who trust their leaders today will throw stones at them tomorrow, that history will not condemn and deride them, and that the people will not pay a price for all that significantly higher than $27 billion.

Are those words too strong? But why should they be? Throwing mud at the government is now regarded almost as a patriotic duty, and censuring Solidarity is a blasphemy which virtually guarantees the threat of a general strike. But the point is not to censure Solidarity and to defend the government, or the other way around. The point is not to be necessarily on one side or the other; the point is to be on the side of state interests and to protect them against human ambitions and errors.

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II.

Solidarity emerged a year ago as a result of a mass social protest. Protest signifies negation, and the public negated nearly everything: the way it was governed, the persons in power, the economic system, wages and the quality of information. As a matter of fact, it was mainly that negation that brought about the 10-million member trade union community. However, victories proceeding from negation are spectacular in the same way as they are frail, if they do not find support in a real, positive program. A positive program, however, does not unite people as strongly as a spontaneous resistance. Destruction has quick effects and gives the abstract impression of contact with history. Construction requires a patient and painstaking effort; abilities, knowledge and energies necessary for this effort may prove insufficient.

Indeed, they have already proven insufficient.

III.

In a country with a population of 35 million, the unity of a trade union numbering almost 10 million members is, by its very nature, frail. The slogans of universal renewal lose their effectiveness as soon as an attempt is made to translate them into hard facts which always imply controversies and divisions. This is why it is so difficult to draw up a clear program. The nonexistence of such a program encourages various radicals and common demagogues offering spectacles as embarrasing as hunger marches. However, it is impossible to repudiate radicals without breaking unity; thus, it is necessary to march along with them and to take pains to justify that, as Mr Mazowiecki did. In this way the circle is closed.

Since Solidarity is unable to dissociate itself from radical trends, it floats along with the stream and increasingly frequently sponsors various protests, contests and strikes whose purpose is often vague. As far as one can determine, the recent Olsztyn strike was triggered by a television report that on the so-called days without the press the strikers applied force to their opponents; actually, they did not use force, but only padlocked the machines. The National Consultative Commission [KKP] apparently saw how flippant that argument was and dissociated itself from the strike. However, we are still in danger of a serious crisis because of Mr Rulewski's beating. That was a deplorable event, and the government did deplore it. Unfortunately, it is necessary to accept the naked truth that whoever joins in the struggle may sometimes be hurt, and occasionally it is better to declare a moral victory than to harass the public with interminable protests. Some militiamen were beaten up recently in Bydgoszcz and some gypsies in Konin. Unfortunately, it is difficult to find the culprits. Nonetheless, this does not give an occasion even for a strike alert. If these analogies are insufficient to convince anybody, let us add that the president of a big power was murdered some time ago, and no commission has ever found out who did it.

Something bad in every respect occurred recently at the Katowice metallurgical plant. To propose that the manager's credibility should be established by a referendum was a highly suspicious idea: It was actually a proposal to express confidence in the plant's solidarity. But precisely at that moment that confidence was misused; the overwhelming majority of workers cannot possess data and information necessary to make such assessments; the worker can evaluate his foreman or brigade leader because he knows him, but he cannot evaluate the director. Inducing those people to vote is an immoral manipulation, particularly when the choice is to be made between the director and the union. The outcome of all that can be easily predicted. Since the union has confidence and since it is impossible to make a proper evaluation, the director gets treated as a symbol to be blamed for all disappointments, aversions and frustrations. But what has it to do with the plant, production, management and, last but not least, with honesty? Is that also the way directors should be elected?

In view of all that, the simple conclusion arises -- a conclusion repeatedly voiced to no avail by the government, the Church and Solidarity itself, a conclusion that as soon as possible must be realized by leaders engulfed by the revolutionary fervor -- that what we need most is sensible moderation, that we must not go on striking and protesting on any occasion, because under such conditions no reasonable state can function normally. I know that in the background of all that there are frequently various moral justifications, that Mr Rulewski feels offended and that there is still a great deal of evil and injustice, but is it really possible to enhance justice while ruining the state? Have all those who are so passionately renewing Poland today not lost by any chance the notion -- admittedly, somewhat abused -- of the Polish raison d'etat? Is there not some truth in what awes many foreign observers, namely that the Poles have firmly resolved to bring about their own catastrophe?

IV.

After the spectacular triumphs of the "Walesa" capers ["Walesowka"] and of free Saturdays, the only thing that the public can now be offered are privations, and whoever denies that either suggests an economic miracle or simply tells an untruth. No matter how unpleasant and disappointing it is, we must not circle around our reality any longer. And that reality is that no matter who dissipated or stole the billions and how, all of us will repay them. Practically, it means that we must accept the significant price increases not to oblige anybody, but because there is no other choice.

Thus for logical, economic, social and state reasons, Solidarity should accept the increases, the more so since the union advocates enterprise self-financing, which in practice implies restoring the market equilibrium, or higher prices. The union says it will refuse to accept higher prices and in this way, paradoxically, rejects the idea of self-financing; it also sanctions in a way the hopeless prospects for the ruin of the market and the monetary system, which will aggravate social dissatisfaction in advance directed against the government as the culprit of all misfortunes. The possible consent could only be given in exchange for a broad self-management system in plants, which, in the union's opinion, would be a kind of compensation for the privations.

The question arises over what is the actual genesis of the self-management system in this interpretation: Should it be a means to raise the economy, or -- after the "Walesa" capers and free Saturdays -- another sort of sausage used by the union to win votes? Let me clarify immediately: I am not against the self-management system as such, but against the vague slogans, whose only specific demand is that the workforces should elect managers.

We must not overlook the fact that, as far as reform is concerned, both the government and the union avoid telling things unpalatable for the nation: The government does it because it is afraid of the union, and the union does it for fear of the people. In addition to the dilemma of the price increase, there is, for example, the question of unemployment as an unavoidable consequence of self-management and of the bankruptcy of unprofitable enterprises; there is the question of declining wages wherever they exceed labor productivity; there is the question of a harder line with regard to absentees, even if they have many children to feed, and so forth. It is easy to see that all those are touchy questions, and Solidarity would rather have nothing to do with them in order not to jeopardize its popularity; it is also evident that the union intends to put all the advantages of self-management on its account, and to blame the center for all its defects. However, to be able to find those responsible for the defects of the self-management system, we must preserve centralism, and that is why we have no use for the self-management system. To find a way out of the paradox, the union will certainly have no choice but to pay lip service to reform, while actually torpedoing it by dictating ever new unacceptable political conditions and accusing the government of inefficiency. Whenever there is no sufficient knowledge, energy or persistency for building, the struggle becomes the only program.

V.

There are quite a few controversies in the union. Nobody is in the position to get rid of his own history.

Like it or not, our history, including that of the last 35 years, has been recorded in our brains, in our genes. What we are able to change immediately are names, institutions, signboards and labels; all of the rest, that is, the crucial phenomena, changes and develops over a long time, constitutes the sum of slow changes within individuals bearing the burden of all their defects and habits. The pages of history are crowded with the names of tragic daydreamers who wanted to change the world overnight, and nations paid the price sometimes in decades of misery for the honor of having produced this kind of great personality. Revolutions give impulse. But everything authentically great has been built for many years. Everything attainable can be achieved only by patient activity and step by step.

Solidarity's activities show that it is impossible to break away from the past. Proclaiming the advent of the new, Solidarity leaders subconsciously follow the old tracks. What Solidarity claims is bad for the state -- namely, all kinds of centralism -- is good for Solidarity itself. While Solidarity is advocating extreme decentralization for the state as the sine qua non condition for overcoming difficulties, it is promoting centralism for the same reason within itself. Solidarity wants to have a say in appointments of managers, but, at the same time, it will defend workers against the same managers. This is a copy of the same error that the party made and that resulted in the establishment of independent trade unions. The party was accused of enforcing atheism, but Solidarity is enforcing religious rituals. While asking for reasonable prices for farmers, Solidarity forgets momentarily that they are unreasonable for workers and vice versa. Having founded its own demands on paradoxes, Solidarity leaves it to the government to reconcile contradictions.

VI.

Over a year has passed since the so-called social accord was signed, and, it seems, the two sides -- the government and Solidarity -- are now reaching the conclusion that the policy of accord in its present shape does not present a clear prospect. The country is a site of unceasing strikes, protests, demonstrations and accusations. We signed -- in the name of national accord -- many agreements that were later on concordantly assessed as unfeasible. Despite many promises, we have still not been able to subject all that to intellectual order. The parochial demands put forward by various professional groups have released a chain reaction of more and more demands, of which no end is in sight. We can try to explain that by saying that the trade union movement is just beginning to gather experience and that the reluctant system of state administration is too slow in adapting itself to the principle of partnership. However, no explanation and justification will change the fact that such pragmatism toward the process of renewal involves increasingly costly effects, which will be destructive in the long run. It is becoming increasingly clear that this can no longer be so, and the issue is: What should be done? The answer is difficult, especially for Solidarity, which is ensnared in its own paradoxes. If I may say so, the complicated character of this situation is beyond the competence of most Solidarity leaders. Spellbound by the spectacular success of the initial confrontation, they have adopted struggle as the basic political formula and, in their fervor to search for opponents, they have ceased to tell friends from enemies and have thus begun ruining their own idea.

"The struggle has just begun." Such a slogan helps remove the harassing sense of uncertainty and offers the awareness of an epochal mission instead. To enter the halls of history is more seductive than drugs.

"Will we bring them down to hard earth?" But, gentlemen, it is rather you who should be brought down to earth. This is no poker game. The state is at stake!

Would that this state not become anything more than the stage on which the spectacle of human ambitions takes place!

VII.

The uncertain prospects within the country may produce the proneness to enter the sweeping areas of foreign policy.

"The message to the nations of Eastern Europe," which was produced in that way, is a manifestation of extreme political stupidity.

Let us first put our own house in order before we begin ordering the world in line with our own ideas.

Let us not offer our renewal to others before we have eliminated our own kilometer-long lines and before we have convinced ourselves that not only our ideals, but also the way in which we want to implement them are in order. Let us try to understand that the only present practical achievement we have scored is the democracy of the committees responsible for the lines in front of the shops and that the [Solidarity] system is still not attractive enough for export. If we do not want others to interfere in our affairs, let us not interfere in their affairs.

It is impossible not to notice at this point that -- together with the proposals to rescue the world -- Solidarity has offered Poland the already tested role of the messiah of the nations, including the inevitable ritual of sacrifice.

VIII.

If Solidarity erects its own radio and TV station then we have to ask from what resources, because members' fees are not enough, and to examine why one should finance all that, because the world is not inhabited by philanthropists who cannot sleep at nights, harassed by the obsession of having to do whatever they can for the dear Poles. Instead of rejoicing like small children and showing off brand new TV cameras, it is necessary to consider why they should be required. After all, the world has [media] manipulators accomplished far beyond the dreams of Solidarity's advisers. In point of fact, it is necessary to consider in concrete terms whether Solidarity's defeat could be more valuable to someone than its success.

Caveat emptor! Let the buyer beware!

IX.

The practical and, at the same time, bitter awareness that it is up to us to improve our lot through hard work has receded in favor of nebulous theories about the virtues of all kinds of self-management. The authority of the individual has been replaced by the authority of the collective and by the illusory belief in the universal infallibility of the verdicts reached as a result of national referendums (a headline from a daily: "Let a National Referendum Settle the Issue of Reform"). As a matter of fact, such belief is highly utopian. The collective has never been a creative element. It has rather been a destructive element. Most people do not want to govern and make decisions. They want to be governed in a wise way. "There are many who want things, but they never do anything about them."

In the meantime, having rejected authority and facing an economic disaster and the state's weakening, the isolated society has an unprecedented opportunity to see its own faults and its own guilt in the present state of affairs. "When man is afflicted by misfortune," Freud wrote, "he probes into his soul, asserts his sinful character and imposes penance on himself. Entire nations have behaved and continue to behave like that."

We have assumed that the journalist community has a strong feeling of guilt for having participated in the propaganda of success and wants now to make violent amends, also at the price of the quality of its publicist work. The roles have changed. The enthusiasts of old now represent the requirements of reason and the right to scepticism. Most of the old bitter skeptics who have always asserted that nothing could be done and most of the panegyrists who have maintained that it was not necessary to do anything -- having suddenly discovered unexpected opportunities -- have now succumbed to unhealthy euphoria, which always obscures the objective image of reality.

That euphoria, combined with a lack of concept, with unrest and with a sense of one's own guilt, probably turns man's aggressive and destructive inclinations against his own state. Such destruction fulfills one's ambitions, because the magnitude of accomplishment opens the straightest road to fulfilling the national dreams of power and of a universal national rebirth, which, like every resurrection, must be preceded by an offering of life.

Surely, this is not only pure speculation because Thanatos had much in common with the Polish soul even centuries ago, as pointed out by many wise people. According to Professor Kepinski, the heroic-suicidal streak is close to us, and our national tradition is imbued with nostalgia for heroic death.

SWEDISH PAPER INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY ECONOMIST

PM291421 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Sep 81 p 12

[Karl-Olov Larsson undated interview with Solidarity economic expert Janusz Boguslawski: "The Party Is the Shadow With the Real Power"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep--There are many reasons why the Polish economic crisis continues to burrow its way deeper and deeper into society: the distrust of the political system, the conflicts, the enormous debts, and so on. A further explanation is to be found in the structure of Polish economic life.

Janusz Boguslawski is a researcher. He works at a technical-economic institute in Warsaw and is at the same time an expert within Solidarity.

"Both society and Solidarity have realized that the present setup in industrial life cannot solve our crisis. It has a hierarchy which does not belong in our country. Those who have visited Poland have probably seen our city halls in the main squares of our cities. This is our democratic tradition, which builds on consultation and discussion before decisions are made. Those who have been to the Soviet Union will have seen that city halls do not exist there. In the Soviet Union there was the czar's autocratic power and that tradition was further built on after 1917. After World War II it was exported here and we have never accepted it, even though we were forced to live with it. Monopolistic thinking can never come naturally to a Pole.

"That model forces things on people and does not create any stimulus. If we are to escape from the crisis the opposite must happen. It must be possible to mobilize forces. It must be possible to take small and large initiatives instead of waiting for instructions from higher authorities. But those in power do not like the idea of such initiatives."

Janusz Boguslawski explained what the hierarchy looks like. Alongside the formal structure of industrial and commercial life the corresponding party organizations are active the whole time. In every company there is the party organization, which manages together with the company director. In addition the director is appointed by the party and he loyally does everything the party wants. The party defines his role and gets him to perform the role using rewards, power and threats that he could lose everything.

The next level is the regional one, where there is an industrial administration responsible for a number of companies in the same branch of industry. At this level, too the party rules through party secretaries and through "nomenklaturo" (the party appoints people to posts and defines their tasks). If a company has the resources for reinvestment, it must first seek the permission of the party. Agreements between different companies are guided by power constellations and favors for friends. It is not enough to claim that an investment is necessarily simply for the company's sake. Other, more obscure motivations are necessary.

The next level is the ministries in Warsaw. Every minister has his "shadow minister" in the corridors of the Central Committee who in reality makes the decisions, which are then formally confirmed by the minister.

The Planning Commission is the government's executive organ and as such has the task of finding ways to achieve the production targets which the real power elite has set.

And for the majority of public servants in the hierarchy this power elite is completely impossible to reach -- sometimes even difficult to imagine, Janusz Boguslawski thinks. He went on: "In our own time it can be difficult to see who it is that actually makes all the decisions. In Gomulka's time we know that it was the Central Committee secretary and ideologist and a few trade union chairmen who comprised the 'lobby' alongside Gomulka. In Gierek's time there were various power centers, for example, those of the mining workers, but they all had a political pragmatism in common."

It is Boguslawski's view that these "lobbies" are the real power elite which for a given period decides the direction of all production, whether detergent or railroad cars, tanks or butter are to be produced. The chain of command makes it possible for them to hold all information in their hands.

The human being, no matter where he is in society, is entirely in the hands of the power. If the power needs to destroy a person it can do so without any short-term consequences. The power itself defines what is right, even for the individuals within the power.

In this system the individual decisionmaker is entirely dependent on the orders which come from above. He must keep in favor with what he can identify as his closest power source. Generally he does not know who the real power is.

Such a situation creates people who never take any initiatives of their own, people whose foremost talents are to swim with the tide, to have a good sense of what is current and not to question the point of an order. In order to save their own skins they transfer the implementation of the order to someone else or make new decisions in the same spirit and let the new order be signed collectively in order to avoid personal responsibility.

"Often it is even the case that the public servant does not understand the order because it does not contain any explanations. So you can see what a lottery it is if the implementation of the order is to be correct.

"The decisive parts of this hierarchy are thus nomenclature, the system of advantages and threats (rewards and the loss of everything), plus an absolute power which in the name of the whole of society can make decisions over all parts of society," Janusz Boguslawski said.

Sometimes he said "was" and sometimes "is." At present neither this system nor anything new is functioning intact, and this makes the Polish economy even worse.

The most important question now is how company managements are to be appointed and possibly even dismissed. The Polish Sejm has now reached decisions which could mean that the party and Solidarity have found a compromise on just this question. However, certain reservations should be noted, because only Solidarity's National Consultative Commission has as yet approved the new arrangements.

The National Consultative Commission has previously put forward a compromise proposal which would mean that a director would be chosen and approved by the authorities and the employees' company council together. Both parties have a right to veto a decision, and if it is used the matter is taken to a court, which would make the final decision. The government will also make a list of the industries not to be included in the reform. These are principally the defense and raw materials industries. In the case of these the authorities themselves will make the final decisions after listening to the employees' self-managing body -- the company council.

If this parliamentary decision is accepted by workers in industry it will mean that the old order will be upset in the cases where there are company councils which are active and which have the employees' full confidence. In many regions and in many companies conflicts will blow up. And what happens if the workers do not accept a court's final decision?

BRATKOWSKI CALLS FOR NATIONAL CONCILIATION

AU301635 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 25 Sep 81 p 13

[Stefan Bratkowski article: "Letter to Fellow Citizens"]

[Text] At this time of trial, I address you on behalf of Polish journalists willing to promote understanding among their fellow citizens. I am not and will not be a politician, but from my friends, colleagues and associates, I am able to draw the wisdom of our country's wisest people. They hold the same view on our situation, a view which I will try to convey.

We must not allow ourselves to be engulfed by folly and hatred. Whoever resorts to force, violence and pressure to solve our problems will be damned forever. May those in the ruling circles of the power apparatus whose hands itch be aware of the effects of using force. May those who are familiar with war from the motion pictures they have seen and with blood from the Polish Red Cross posters control their feverish fantasy. The catastrophe of an open conflict is no solution for us. It would not be evidence of someone's courage, but of folly.

Let us refrain from name-calling and epithets, from spreading confusion and divisions. We must talk. A compromise is possible. Those in power must see their inability to rule the way they used to, must see that society will not give up the aspiration to participate in power, that the state will not be efficient, and the economy will not be revived without the society's share in responsibility for the country. On the other hand, those who want to represent the aspirations of society must bear in mind that, in view of its endangered future, the power apparatus numbering more than 500,000 has at its disposal sufficient strength to plunge the country into a catastrophe. They must bear in mind that there are quite a few skilled people in the power apparatus able to be useful to the country, that they are also Poles with the right to live here and to work.

Poland is not facing an "either-or" choice. The call for division and struggle must not be taken in earnest. We share the land in which we live. At this particular moment people of good will, wherever they are and irrespective of their views and ideologies, must come to terms with one another and work together for a nationwide understanding. We are an overwhelming majority, and we have the moral power of the church and presitge comparable to that of prominent Polish intellectuals. We are all together able to propose, discuss and gradually create an order satisfying the aspirations of the nation, calming the fears of the people in power, guaranteeing our business-like and loyal alliance partnership to our neighbors and reasonable conditions for the repayment of our debts to our country's creditors. Our common wisdom signifies life and great hopes, while our folly would signify death and catastrophe.

No one will allow us to be intimidated. No power, even the greatest, will solve Polish problems for us. If emotions and resentments do not carry us away, we will be able to solve them ourselves. We have no other alternative but to make this effort. Let us try.

[Signed] Stefan Bratkowski

FOODSTUFF COUNCIL PROPOSES FOOD PRICE INCREASES

LD011010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] At a session of the Foodstuff Economy Council, proposals concerning changes in the retail prices of foodstuff articles were examined. The State Price Commission proposes that prices for the foodstuff articles included in the reform be more than doubled, on average. The compensation granted to citizens on a general scale will be equal to the total of the food price increases that are carried out.

Within 10 days a draft of price increases for fuel, electricity, gas, sugar, jams, potato flour, salt and matches is to be presented for consultation. The prices of the remaining foodstuff articles will be regulated in turn. As part of the second stage of the increases it is proposed for the first time to compensate farmers by increasing the purchase prices for animals for slaughter.

The final report drawn up by the State Price Commission on retail price reform will be presented for general consultation in the form of a brochure of which several million copies will be printed.

Members' Comment on Increases

LD011208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] At a session of the Foodstuff Economy Council, proposals concerning changes in the retail prices of foodstuff articles were examined. A report on this subject was presented by Minister Zdislaw Krasinski, chairman of the State Price Commission.

In making their stance known on the report given by Minister Krasinski, members of the Foodstuff Economy Council said the main precepts of the report should be supported, although many of the detailed solutions give rise to certain controversies and doubts. The change in prices creates an opportunity for tidying up the foreground for economic reform and for our economy to go over to correct economic relations. However, the regulation of foodstuff retail prices must be closely linked up with the level of earnings and production costs, and with activities which genuinely determine an increase in output. The prices operation should also be strongly coupled with other activities aimed at eliminating looming inflation.

Matters connected with the reform of foodstuff retail prices dominated the discussion at yesterday's session of the council. However, it must be added that the assumptions of the program for agricultural settlements in Poland were also discussed. In addition, the (?concepts) of the work done by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy after the reorganization of the ministries were discussed.

MADEJ INFORMS JOURNALISTS OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS

'Lack of Cooperation'

LD302142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej informed journalists today about the implementation of the government program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy. One can assess, Deputy Premier Madej said, that the activity entered into, in accordance with the program, to promote an increase in production is bringing certain sector results for instance in the small-scale production sector. In August and September we have been seeing a growth trend in the production of this sector of the economy. One of the conditions for getting out of the present crisis is active cooperation of social forces in combating the economic difficulties. Progress in this field, the deputy premier stated, has been little over recent months and does not correspond to the scale of requirements. One can, it is true, note certain positive signs, such as the appeal for voluntary work on free Saturdays, but its practical results, particularly in the coal industry, are only fragmentary. The lack of cooperation from social forces is hindering the effectiveness of the anticrisis action by the government.

More on Program

LD302386 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep (PAP) -- Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, informed journalists on 30 September about the implementation of the government's program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy. He said the program, which was approved by the Sejm in July last year, includes urgent tasks that must be fulfilled this year and others geared toward the longer term and which it is envisaged should be fulfilled next year and in the coming years.

One of the basic reasons for the slump in industrial output is the fact that it was not possible to ensure the necessary level of imports this year, particularly those of raw materials and spare parts. Over 8 months of this year, imports from the capitalist countries dropped by roughly 25 percent compared with the same period of last year. This is connected with the drop in exports, also by 25 percent, and the lack of purchasing power. Things are slightly better regarding imports from the socialist countries, which are almost 5 percent higher for this period, despite a drop in exports of almost 12 percent.

The program provides for a series of urgent and long-term measures for the more rational utilization of import potential. Central direction of import purchases has been instituted, and import incentives for enterprises producing export goods have been created. For example the principle of using part of the export revenues for the exporting enterprise's own needs has been introduced. This principle has been introduced for the entire coal industry and for 40 enterprises of various industries.

As to the market situation, it is unfortunately characterized by a continual exacerbation of market disorganization, which is also weakening the motivation of highly productive labor. Over the past 8 months personal incomes rose by roughly 25 percent, while supplies of goods to the population increased by 2 percent in current prices, but decreased by roughly 10 percent in constant prices, as against last year. As a consequence of this, the inflation gap was more than Z200 billion. Retail sales came to a considerable extent from stocks, while food reserves dropped by 50 percent from last year. Rationed sales of detergents worked badly, and rationed sales of meat and meat products even worse. It is essential to take further measures to rescue the market, primarily to improve supplies under the rationing system and to draw up new measures to combat inflation, including consideration of the proposal to introduce a stabilized price markup for certain industrial goods and flavoring substances.

Of fundamental significance for implementing the program to overcome the crisis is slowing down the tendency of a downturn in the foreign trade turnover, especially exports. Without this it is impossible to begin to restore the country's balance of payments. However, in the coming months, as well as in the next year, it is impossible to count on an improvement in the country's balance of payments. Consequently it is necessary to use all opportunities for refinancing and for obtaining credits, and first and foremost all export opportunities. Also envisaged is strengthening economic links with the USSR. Poland has come to an agreement with the CEMA countries on the free utilization of the production capacities of Polish industry.

KATOWICE HARD COAL EXTRACTION FIGURES REPORTED

LD010500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Our Katowice correspondent reports that the miners of hard coal have extracted nearly 121,700 tons of coal during the three quarters of this year. A downward trend in the extraction of this raw material has been prevailing for the past few months.

In June the average extraction was 607,000 tons every 24 hours. Toward the end of September the average was only 590,600 tons. As a result of the voluntary work on four Saturdays in September more than 916,000 tons of coal have been acquired.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON SELF-MANAGEMENT LAWS

LD301522 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep (PAP) -- The adoption of laws on enterprises and employee self-management is one of the most important events after the August of 1980, writes TRYBUNA LUDU journalist Tomasz Jezioranski.

The moment of their adoption put a definite end to the centralized model of economic management. This obsolete model has been replaced by a system based on the formula of independence, self-management and self-financing. The former two have been precisely defined in the laws while the latter has been recorded in the law on enterprises and is to be further developed in a special legal act, the law on the enterprise's financial management.

While shaping the self-management model, the laws go very far though not too far. They provide a reasonable and -- for the time being optimum compromise on crews' aspirations, economic effectiveness, and the rights of the socialist state.

We can hardly claim at the moment that the laws in question are going to prevent any misunderstanding or that they are ideal.

The most important thing however is that thanks to broad social consulations in the course of legislative work, the present shape of these laws has received broad social support and that a platform of agreement on the functioning of economy, an issue vital for the future of this country, was created.

NEW CENSORSHIP ACT VIEWED AS SOCIAL DOCUMENT

LD302006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The act on the control of publications and performances takes effect tomorrow. It is worth recalling that the act on censorship is the fulfillment of one of the demands written into the Gdansk agreement of August last year. Work on it took many months. Representatives of many organizations took part, thus making the act, which was approved by the Sejm on 31 July of this year, a social document in the fullest sense of the word. Deputy Zdzislaw Czesejko-Sochacki -- who, on behalf of the commissions for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and for Legislative Work, was the reporting deputy at that session of the Sejm -- stated that the act is based on the constitutional principle of freedom of the spoken and written word. Departures from that principle are precisely defined by the prohibitions emerging from the protection of the state's supreme political and social interests. As an example, the act bans war propaganda and the striking at Poland's independence and territorial integrity, the constitutional principles of its foreign policy and its alliances.

RAIL, AIR FARE SURCHARGES TO BE INTRODUCED

LD302046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Ministry of Transportation reports that in accordance with a decision of the Anticrisis Operational Headquarters, so-called extra-tariff surcharges are being introduced on fares for the transportation by rail and international flights for persons, luggage, express dispatches and freight.

Air services, as from tomorrow and rail services as from 12 October will levy these surcharges on Polish citizens when tickets or other air and rail transportation documents are sold for zloties. [Some tickets can be purchased with foreign currency] Surcharges to countries of the first payments zone, that is, to the socialist countries, will amount to 90 percent; and to the second payments zone, Western countries, they will amount to approximately 60 percent in relation to current fares. The ministry states that the surcharges will fluctuate according to foreign currency rate movements.

At present these surcharges amount to more than Z21 per ruble for the first payments zone and not quite Z21 per dollar for the second payments zone. These surcharges made on the second payments zone will make it possible for payments levied on Polish citizens traveling privately to be standardized with payments levied on units of the socialized economy for foreign trips by workers delegated by these units.

The ministry explains that the transportation of Polish passengers and freight on foreign routes means our country is having to shoulder considerable and rapidly ballooning expenditures, payable in foreign currency. This expenditure occurs not only when foreign rolling stock is used but also to a certain extent when our own rolling stock is used. This concerns the purchase of fuels, port taxes or the traveling expenses of the personnel of transportation enterprises.

Polish citizens going on private trips now pay for tickets according to a currency rate which is far removed from the real value of the zloty, which means the incorrect and economically unjustified outlay by the Polish State Railways and the LOT Polish Airline.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RECALLS POZNAN VOIVODA

LD302242 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep (PAP) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Stanislaw Cozas from the post of Poznan voivoda.

HIGHER EDUCATION LAW PROTESTED, SUPPORTED

Students' Group May Protest

LD251518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] session of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Association of Students (NZS) ended in Warsaw late last night.

A resolution was passed stating that NZS reserves the right to protest if the draft higher education law is passed in a form that does not suit the members of this association.

Preparations for the NZS congress, due to be held in Wroclaw in the first half of December, were also discussed.

Rectors Support Minister

LD252135 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- Polish university rectors (presidents) at a meeting in Lodz today approved the higher education minister's intention to submit an unchanged version of the Social Commission's draft law on higher schools to the Council of Ministers later this month.

With reference to an earlier controversy over what student circles termed arbitrary ministerial amendments to the draft, the meeting admitted that the minister has full right to present his remarks and amendments to the draft but voiced confidence that while addressing the Council of Ministers and then the Sejm, the minister will act as a spokesman for the social views expressed in numerous resolutions of the academic milieu.

'Prejudiced' Students

AU251841 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 12 Sep 81 p 15

[Krzysztof Brozi article: "Philosophy in Higher Schools"]

[Excerpt] The present reform process in Polish higher schools -- a process to which the students themselves have imparted crucial features (Lodz agreements) -- induces one not only to accept it, but also to point out its practical dangers, the first manifestations of which are already visible.

One of the fundamental tasks of higher schools, especially of universities, is to train not only excellent specialists in individual disciplines, but also the people capable of highly sophisticated thinking and possessing as much general knowledge of the humanities as possible. It is needless to argue too much that philosophy occupies a particularly important place in the comprehensive development of such cultured education. It is philosophy that has produced almost all the existing disciplines of science. It is philosophy that has to a large extent inspired the new lines of human activity and broken down the barriers of individual specialist disciplines and narrow thinking.

Philosophy is taught in secondary schools in France and Britain, for example. It was also taught in secondary schools in prewar Poland, but any understanding for this question has not been shown in the central curricula drawn up in our country in the past few years.

As a lecturer, I myself have been stunned each time my students displayed an almost total ingnorance of such philosophers as Plato, Aristotle, St Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Descartes, Rousseau, Kant, Hegel, Kierkegaard, Bergson, Husserl, Fromm, Marcuse or even Sartre. They associated the names of Marx, Engels and Lenin only with ideology and felt a natural opposition to their views, which they knew only in a version that was trivialized and interpreted shallowly to suit the tactical aims of current policy. That is why they viewed -- not wholly incorrectly -- the entirety of Marxism as a dogmatic apology for prevailing conditions. That is why students in the present Polish higher schools are characterized, on the one hand, by philosophic indolence, which is at times combated by the "extra-curriculum" efforts of lecturers and, on the other hand, by a prejudice against Marxist philosophy, which the students regard as only an ideology.

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES GDANSK CONGRESS AT PLOCK

LD302206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Miecyzyslaw Rakowski, deputy premier and chairman of the Committee for Trade Union Affairs, met with party activists of Plock Petrochemia and representatives of other industrial enterprises in Plock. In remarks on the government stance on trade unions, he paid particular attention to Solidarity's debates in Gdansk.

Rakowski said the government's policy will depend on what program is adopted by the congress. At the moment the policy is based on the conviction that the only code of conduct is an agreement. We would like to implement it, he said. However, if the agreement is to exist in the future, then there must be clearly defined fields of operation, and the Gdansk congress should provide them.

PARTY SECRETARY WOZNIAK INTERVIEWED ON TV

LD302346 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Interview granted by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak to unidentified interviewer -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Ladies and gentlemen, the state enterprise and workforce self-management acts come into effect tomorrow. These are legal acts which, for the first time in 36 years, will have such a wide, great influence on all our lives. These acts give rise to many questions, many controversies, and it is these issues which will be the main subject of the interview to which I warmly invite you.

Secretary of the party Central Committee Comrade Marian Wozniak is concerned with party work in the economy and also economic policy. You had meetings recently in Zielona Gora, Czestochowa, Lodz, and Krakow. What were the most difficult problems?

[Answer] There were a great many difficult problems, but they mostly centered around the problems of authority, prices, management and the reform of enterprises. The nearer we got to the third plenum and during and after the third plenum, which was devoted to the problems of workforce self-management in the enterprise, this topic -- I would say -- came to the fore. [sentence as heard] Particular interest was aroused by those new concepts which were linked with the plenum's decisions, that is, permitting the election of directors of some enterprises, stressing very strongly the necessity to strengthen the so-called frame of mind of the management cadre in enterprises, the opposition to unjustified changes and forced changes in director posts. The second concept is essential because there is no well-functioning economy without a good, well-functioning management cadre.

[Question] Self-management is linked with the economic reform. As of next year, new supply prices will be in force. Enterprises must be profitable. After some time, will it not turn out that half of the enterprises are unprofitable, that they will have to be shut down and people put out of work?

[Answer] It would be (?useful) to say this: that the reform of supply prices in itself does not yield anything. On the other hand, there is the activity after the reform. By this I mean that we will manage better because we will have a less ambiguous index in the enterprise. The index will show us how we are working. If we work less, we will earn less. And the second matter: The reform of supply prices creates a correct calculation on the sale of products both domestically and for exports; that is, the calculation of profitability. At this moment, with the differentiated level of supply prices, with a frequent undervaluation of materials, there were no real incentives for material savings and good materials economy.

[Question] But socialism assumes work for everyone. There must be no unemployment. However, in the self-financing system, unemployment may (?be threatened). How can these two matters be reconciled?

[Answer] Well, it is socialism which is necessary so that there should be no unemployment. It is a system which is to solve the problems of the whole of society. On the other hand, self-financing and the independence of enterprises creates the conditions for unnecessary people not to be employed in an enterprise. Then, if an enterprise yields an income and a profit because it does not employ unnecessary people, that income is used by the state to build new workplaces. Therefore, it is not a question of unemployment, but a question of how we are going to work.

[Question] The government guides economic processes. The party inspires the directions of activity. What does that difference consist in? How, comrade secretary, do you view this in practice?

[Answer] The practice, it seems, is very simple, namely, within its powers the government makes decisions and is responsible for all the administrative authorities. On the other hand, the role of the party is very broad and boils down, primarily, to inspiring the undertaking of important economic goals or tasks, and hence the definition of the hierarchy of goals and of methods of approach to their solution. The party must cooperate on all decision levels of enterprises, factories and ministerial departments, in the process of preparing decisions. And one more point: The party must after all, most actively, involve party members in the implementation of the decisions and social goals.

[Question] At the Solidarity congress, the fear was expressed that self-management might be reduced to the role of the worker self-management committee. What mechanisms counteract this?

[Answer] Legal mechanisms, but this is not a comparable matter. First of all, these committees were accused of bureaucratization. The planning model has been changed very considerably. The tasks and role of the central plan, with regard to enterprises, have decidedly departed from many directive indices. On the other hand, the enterprise itself is to be different and this is already a guarantee. Furthermore, self-management is completely different. Not much is said about this. In the new acts, self-management has obtained enormous powers. Now the matter of capable use of those powers is the problem of preparing employees, workers, and engineers for work in these enterprises. Apart from that, it must be said that the most important factor, namely the dependence of wages on productivity, creates completely different opportunities for the work of those self-managements.

With regard to self-management one could also refer to its role outside the economy, to the development of consciousness, to the molding of the personality of man; because of the time factor we are oversimplifying many issues, but no doubt the most important issue is the completely different attitude of the workers, that is, the conscious attitude to the effect that "I am working for myself, for my country. The effects of my work count for myself and for the country and it is on my work that my wages and all benefits depend."

In addition there is the factor of local patriotism, patriotism connected with the understanding of the role of one's enterprise. These are splendid things. Let me recall the great edifices of socialism which we have forgotten. But in every small enterprise, cooperative, even the tiniest one, we will show that we can do it.

[Question] Much controversy has been aroused by the question of managers. What is the difference between the appointment [powolanie] and nomination [mianowanie] of the manager, as has been the case recently?

[Answer] Putting it briefly one must say that at present the appointment of a manager means the agreement of both sides, that is, of the self-management and the founding body. This is a fundamental issue. Previously it was not always necessary to ask the workforce whether they wanted such a man. The workforce may have had reservations regarding his competence. At this moment it appears that this subject has been well outlined.

All the same, I would like to draw attention here to the following thing. Journalism and debate excessively expose the theme of the appointment of the manager, as if everything depended on this. The manager is one of the very essential factors but not one deciding everything. It appears that the most important issue is the reconciliation of two most important currents in management: that is, self-management and the organization and management of production, what could be called managership and what so many are disavowing. Meanwhile, an enterprise can function well with a very well-developing self-management, while having certain rigors that result from managership.

Please bear in mind that from this point of view we are creating in the country a vast experiment, unprecedented in the history of any country. The Yugoslavs are a long way away from the type of experiment we are dealing with. And that is why I would like to stress this sphere which I would call the managership sphere, which consists of the training of good top personnel on all levels with a brigade leader; the need for a consistent, iron discipline -- not a work discipline of arriving at six, but a technological discipline; proper use of machines, and thrifty use of raw materials. There must be immense exactitude in the hierarchical system in the enterprise because there is a certain degree of independence of managers and leading echelons at all levels.

However, there will be a certain number of enterprises in which the managers will be appointed -- I have in mind here the key enterprises -- their number is being agreed with the trade unions.

[Question] But will this not bring about certain dangers, notably in the central system of distribution of raw materials where the manager who will be nominated may have priority in supplies? This fear is in fact being raised by Solidarity.

[Answer] No, I do not see any connection here, because the factor of appointing the manager need not coincide with this in time. It would have to be a case engineered in great detail. This is simply utopian. Please see that the directing or distributing of basic raw materials, only 16 groups of which are present, will be centrally settled and must be done effectively. If we give raw materials for medicines, we must have medicines. Who will bother to analyze whether one or the other is the manager? Generally speaking, I cannot see this connection looking through the prism of my own experiences from work in the industry.

[Question] We were talking a while about the Yugoslav example. Therefore, the problem of self-financing [word indistinct]. In this setup, one could think that the enterprises will be interested in the production of more expensive goods.

[Answer] Yes, this is true. That is why the issue is that in a system solution the state should have the possibility of intervening in the price policy, intervening in some important areas of production. Consequently, would you please look. When we refer to minimum wage or social minimum or the living standards, we have separated a certain group of products which we will always examine concerning the movement of prices in order to secure the relevant correction in wages.

Thus, for these goods it is necessary to create a situation in which the state has the possibility of direct intervention. At the same time, my current stand, on the basis of most recent experiences, is that it was necessary to approach most cautiously the so-called price-shaping in work establishments. This is because those who until now have been saying: "Give a certain degree of independence to small-scale production in the fixing of prices," today complain to the government that the prices for some small-scale production goods are too high. Thus, it is imperative to have -- how shall I say it -- a strongly protected role for the state in blocking unwarranted price changes.

I would also like to draw attention to another aspect. We can regulate not only prices, but if someone has excessive profits due to higher prices than in the entire system of taxes, financial solutions should temper exressive interest in it. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Let us go back to workers. Wages are composed of numerous supplements, including family supplements. In view of this, won't an enterprise try to have workers with as few children as possible?

[Answer] It seems to me that this is a completely groundless anxiety. I think that the subject should not occur. But there is a problem of another kind. In fact, an enterprise thinks twice before engaging every individual employee, but in their mass there is no chance for such selection.

It must be said that textile enterprises as a rule employ a large number of women, mostly young women with many children. It can be said that in our previous financial systems there were built-in possibilities that such enterprises would be able to finance nurseries and nursery schools.

[Question] For example, pensions are being paid by social insurance. Therefore enterprises may perhaps wish to get rid of elderly employees and there may be pressures to further lower the pensionable age.

[Answer] I must say that from an enterprise's point of view, the attitude will be that the better the worker, the more we will try to keep him in an enterprise. We must say that from the point of view of an enterprise's interest, it is still invisible today but there will be incentives to retain employees who have reached pensionable age. This is because their usefulness, due to their qualifications which no young employee can possess, is great. On the contrary, I think that after some provisional period, in a few years' time, we will face a dilemma of another kind.

[Question] The role of associations. It has been officially stated that at present they will not be abolished. What are they going to do, if every enterprise becomes an independent and self-managing, and self-financing unit, as the bill says?

[Answer] Yes, the bill has indicated directions for solutions and has shown the issue of free associations and the so-called obligatory associations or amalgamations. Where we as the state have to ensure a defined production necessary for the development of the entire country, we will have to retain certain associations as a factor of management. On the other hand, the role of associations as establishments which automatically distribute hundreds of instructions to enterprises has been completely ruled out. However, voluntary associations are very obvious for many enterprises in such matters as research and the introduction of technical progress, new products, and preparations of matters connected with export. It will not be profitable to solve these matters in each individual enterprise. It is better to hand them over to an association; and if the association pays the enterprise, then it will check every 6 and 12 months if the operation of the association is justified. [sentence as heard]

The main thing is that there must be a relation between output and wages. This is the essence of the economic reform, because if economic reform is to provide a way out of the crisis it must awake the initiative and efficiency of both the workforces and the managerial personnel and must link the work of every man on every job with what he earns. This is the most important factor of the reform.

[Question] Thank you very much for the interview.

BARCIKOWSKI CHAIRS PARTY COMMISSION MEETING

LD301850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] A session of the Internal Party Commission of the Central Committee was held today under the chairmanship of Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary. The rules and regulations and advisory plan of the commission were approved. It was decided to make a start on drawing up material to assess the situation in the party following the ninth congress. Much time was given over in the discussion to matters pertaining to the dissemination and implementation of the PZPR statute passed by the ninth extraordinary congress and also to tasks facing party echelons and organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the statute on workers' self-management.

A draft of changes in the organizational structure of party voivodship committees was examined, and the commission also accepted proposals on how to use part of the party's membership fee fund for the needs of primary party organization in accordance with the statute as it now stands.

SIWAK COMMENTS ON PARTY'S DETERMINATION

LD302006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak made a statement today about the country's present situation. Siwak was speaking in Krosno at a meeting with Industrial Branch Trade Union activists and with the voivodship party aktiv. He confirmed most emphatically the party's and government's determination to continue the socialist renewal and the line of accord. In reply to numerous questions, Albin Siwak said that the opposition should be taken to court for acts striking at the state and its system of government. He recognized the dissolution of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] as a tactical subterfuge enabling its members to carry on further opposition activity under the cloak of the trade union.

KUBIAK MEETS WITH KRAKOW PARTY ACTIVISTS

LD302242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Today on the eve of the new academic year, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, Prof Hieronim Kubiak met party activists from the Krakow higher learning establishments, scientific centers of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Krakow ministerial institutes.

He stated that one of the most urgent problems faced by Polish science at the time of the introduction of the economic reform was the problem of financing the unproductive sectors of our national economy. Self-financing enterprises will appreciably reduce the outlays of the work establishments on financing scientific research.

Those who attended the meeting studied ways of how to utilize the scientific potential in combating the crisis, how to commit scientific milieus to the creation of a climate of agreement and how to implement concretely the decisions of the ninth party congress.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON CRISIS

LD302304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] A group of party members from the General Assembly of the Polish Academy of Sciences has adopted a resolution concerning the present situation in the country. It says inter alia: The party members of the Polish Academy of Sciences express their deep concern at the increase in social tension, the heightened aggressiveness of the anti-socialist forces and the progressive disintegration of the economy.

This state of affairs is paralyzing socioeconomic life and is leading to a calamitous exacerbation of the crisis. This could bring about long-term, destructive consequences for Polish culture and science.

The reversal of these processes is possible only through a national effort based on increased trust between the authorities and the broad strata of the population, including Solidarity.

CHELM VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES TASKS

LD302140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The action program of the voivodship party organization following the ninth extraordinary congress was the subject of today's voivodship committee plenum in Chelm.

It was stressed that the basic target still remains the assimilation of the contents of the ninth congress, which continue to be inadequately known and understood. The work of the primary and section party organization in particular leaves a great deal to be desired.

An urgent party task in work establishments is to organize workers self-management in conformity with the binding legislation. This constitutes at present one of the most important factors of socialist renewal. The meeting urged party members belonging to Solidarity to work so that it preserves its union character and to prevent the political manipulation of union members by the leadership.

It was stressed that exit from the present situation is possible only through a consistent action in conformity with the guidelines of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLENUM MEETS; KOWALCZYK COMMENTS

Stance on Health Service

LD302358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the SD Central Committee has opened in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee.

The first point of the agenda on the party's stance on the health of the population and the functioning of the health service was presented. The session pointed to actions that must be taken to improve the health service. Representatives of voivodship echelons, health service societies and invited experts in the field spoke during the discussion. The country's sociopolitical situation is another important subject to be discussed at the SD Central Committee plenum.

Sociopolitical Assessment

LD010238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The stance of the Democratic Party [SD] regarding the problems of public health and the functioning of health services, as well as an assessment of the present sociopolitical situation, are the main themes of the fourth plenary session of that party's Central Committee.

Concerning the assessment of the present sociopolitical situation, the chairman of the SD Central Committee, Edward Kowalczyk, stated that commonsense and logic tell us that settlements must take place in the nearest future which will decide on maintaining the line of socialist renewal. The bases and principles from which the party does not intend to depart are its attitude on democracy and socialism, the Polish political system, the leading role of the party and the working class, and the country's alliances and foreign obligations.

The evaluations and motions formulated by the SD for its political activity are based on seeing the development of the situation in Poland. The speaker stated that this is the source of the cautious stand adopted by the party during the past weeks toward some resolutions and toward the extremist trends of the NSZZ Solidarity that are threatening the interests of Poland. It is also the source of the SD's position, that is different from that of allies of the PZPR and the United Peasant Party, on some important issues connected with the political and socioeconomic order.

We believe in the victory of goodwill and commonsense in the second part of the congress of the NSZZ Solidarity, stated the chairman of the SD Central Committee.

We believe that the great moral authority of the church will support the front of reason and hope, and that different union, political and social organizations will develop their activity for the cause of accord, for preservingand strengthening the line of the socialist renewal of life in this country.

A report on the course of preparations for the approaching economic reform was presented by Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for matters of reform.

The debates of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party continue.

CZYREK ATTENDS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Meetings With Counterparts

LD251442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The head of the Polish delegation to the 36th UN General Assembly session, Minister Jozef Czyrek, met Canadian Foreign Minister Mark MacGuigan. The two exchanged views on the international situation and touched upon certain problems in Polish-Canadian relations.

During his meeting with the Italian foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, Minister Czyrek repeated an invitation for the Italian minister to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Minister Colombo said that he intended to visit Poland this year.

The head of the Polish delegation also met the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson. The two discussed bilateral relations. It was decided to continue talks on this subject during minister Cheysson's coming visit to Poland.

Other Meetings

LD292120 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek, now attending the 36th session of the U.N. Assembly here, today met his counterparts: Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir with whom he discussed international issues, bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East, the questions of peace, detente and stability in Europe.

On Israeli initiative, Minister Jozef Czyrek met with Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The head of Polish diplomacy stressed the significance of a just peace settlement in the Middle East and presented the Polish stand that calls for ensuring security to all countries in the region, including Israel. He emphasized that an indispensable condition of that was to ensure the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish their own state. He said that an effective road to that were not the separatist agreements but the convention of an international conference with the participation of all the sides involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Minister Czyrek expressed Poland's support for the proposal to call such a conference. He added that terrorist actions like the recent attack on Iraq were incompatible with the efforts at peaceful settlement in the Middle East, as the Polish delegation underlined not long ago at the U.N. General Assembly forum. The two foreign ministers also discussed other issues of interest to both sides.

Czyrek Addresses Session

AU301424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

["Text" of speech by Jozef Czyrek, Polish foreign affairs minister, at the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly: "Socialist Poland Makes Its Constructive Contribution Toward Establishing Peaceful Relations in Europe"]

[Text] The 36th session has gathered in the first year of a new decade of efforts to implement the lofty goals and principles of the United Nations Charter. Last year closed a decade which will be seen in the history of international relations as a period of arduous, although not always successful, activities aimed at improving the world's political atmosphere, at developing an extensive dialogue and close cooperation among peoples, as a period of building a material structure for detente. Precisely the efforts of the last and preceding decades justified the thesis contained in the May 1980 declaration by Warsaw Pact member-states to the effect that "we have succeeded in interrupting the tragic cycle when peace was only a short break between world wars, and in developing the wide struggle for ruling out war forever from the life of human society."

The policy of detente has brought appreciable benefits to the whole world, to all states and peoples. Primarily it has proven that, in the process of detente, there are no losing participants, that mankind is practically able not only to remove and to make disappear the specter of war, but also to take concrete steps to settle international disputes justly through negotiations and to develop equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among states with various sociopolitical systems.

However, we state with great concern that the world is beginning the new decade in a qualitatively different situation, with serious threats undermining the achievements of the seventies.

Irrespective of the lofty goals of the current second United Nations decade for disarmament, the arms race is developing unchecked. We have been confronted with both its intensification and universalization. This is the main problem of our time. It adversely affects the security of all states, greatly encumbers the national economy, particularly in the states which are at the stage of removing the effects of economic underdevelopment. The intensified arms race has been clearly manifested in the decisions to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and to produce new kinds of nuclear weapons such as the neutron ones.

In international relations, the present attempts to revive the notorious position of strength policy is highly disturbing. They are guided by short-sighted logic, because the whole period of the last 36 years has confirmed unequivocally that, in the new world arrangement, the imperialist position of strength policy is a dangerous and risky relic undermining confidence in international relations. Each relapse brings about tensions pushing mankind closer to the brink of self annihilation.

Regional Conflicts As Sources of Earnest Tensions

Regional and local conflicts remain the source of aggravating tensions. Thus far, we have not only failed to settle most of them, but also have been confronted with new hotbeds of tension.

The stagnation in implementing the new international economic order has also contributed toward unfavorable international relations. A particularly pressing problem is to find possible effective means as soon as possible to accelerate the growth rates of developing countries.

The link between the arrangement of peaceful relations in our world and the requirements of the socioeconomic development of a nation and of the entire international society is, in the present-day world, more evident than ever. It is based on two basic premises:

1. Each nation and every human being has the inalienable right to live in peace, and respect for this right is in the common interest of the entirety of mankind.

2. Each nation and every human being should exercise without any hindrance the natural right to development.

Respect for those rights is particularly important for us Poles. In recent history, their violation ended for Poland in the millions of victims of Hitlerite barbarity. Only the great common victory over fascism, the socialist changes in the system and our alliances gave guarantees for our peaceful existence and chances to accept the present-day development challenge.

The Polish delegation has arrived at the present session aware of the need to oppose everything that exacerbates the international situation and prepared to actively contribute toward the common efforts exerted by our organization to reverse negative trends in world developments. We also see Poland's continuing traditional committment in shaping peaceful relations in Europe in the context of our efforts to overcome the serious problems and difficulties currently experienced by our country.

Speaking from this platform a year ago, I said that we were dealing with these problems and difficulties and settling them openly and cautiously within the framework of our nation's indisputable achievements, within the framework of our socialist political system and legality. We remain loyal to this policy. That was fully confirmed at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in July 1981 and in the decisions adopted by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. We will resolutely defend that policy against all internal antisocialist threats repeatedly fomented from without.

We are aware of the great and worldwide interest in the situation in Poland. We understand our friends' concern and anxiety about successfully overcoming our difficulties in the interests of consolidating socialist Poland as a reliable link in the community of the socialist states, in the interests of strengthening the potential and security of that community and in the interests of Poland as a stabilizing factor of peaceful order in Europe. That is our common concern and we are grateful for the great assistance and understanding granted us in this difficult period by our allies and friends, primarily the Soviet Union.

We highly value the favorable attitude to our problems on the part of many states linked with us by traditional cooperation.

However, it is to be stated that there are also forces which would like to make use of the developments in Poland to discredit socialism, to undermine unity in the socialist community, to interfere in our domestic affairs, to foment tensions and to justify the arms race for purposes opposed to international peace and security. Our answer to such forces is a resolute "no." Poland needs internal and external peace. Poland will defend those supreme values consistently and with all determination.

Poland's present and future are indissolubly linked with socialism. This is also in line with the fundamental principles of Polish interests. Only such a Poland -- a socialist Poland and a reliable ally for its friends -- has made and will make a constructive contribution toward building peaceful relations in Europe, because a stable Poland is an important and indispensable factor for a stable Europe.

The Decisive Influence of Soviet-American Relations

The state of Soviet-American relations exerted and will exert great influence on the quality of international relations. That is an objective element in the arrangement of forces and in safeguarding security in the present-day world.

Poland would welcome an improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It would be advantageous not only for the two states, but also for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among all peoples. This is the goal of many Soviet initiatives.

The second requirement is to redouble positive efforts aimed at international security and disarmament. The experience of recent years has proved that acts fomenting distrust, the influence of military-industrial complexes, the alleged need to constantly compensate for the other side's armaments and the most recent highly dangerous doctrines implying the need for military superiority and the possibility of a restricted nuclear war deprive the disarmament talks of the vigor and effectiveness necessary. Thus what we need are the desire for and political comprehension of the necessity for authentic disarmament.

We regard as particularly crucial the endeavors to resume the SALT talks, to begin talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the proposal to reach agreement on expanding the spheres of confidence-buildings measures, and to give creative support to the idea of creating an nuclear-free zone in north Europe. A treaty banning the deployment of any weapons in outer space would be of essential importance for arms limitation. A summit meeting of Security Council member-states and other states concerned would provide an appropriate platform for initiating fundamental negotiations on the basic issues of the present-day world. We have received with particular interest the proposal made from this platform by Minister A. Gromyko that the General Assembly adopt a decision on preventing a nuclear catastrophe. The profoundly humane substance of that new initiative deserves to be specially emphasized. We fully support those proposals.

We pin great hopes on the second special General Assembly session on disarmament. The Geneva Disarmament Committee would contribute its share to good preparations for the special session if it would at least make the long expected progress on those questions whose successful settlement is being obstructed not so such by essential factors, as by insufficient political desire to find a solution. We attack much importance to the universalization and strict implementation of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons which simultaneously guarantees the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

There is an organic link between efforts to promote disarmament and international security, on the one hand, and the principles of the UN declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace, passed 3 years ago on Poland's initiative, on the other. Time has fully confirmed the topicality of the principles set forth in that declaration. Since the present session is due to review the progress made in implementing that declaration, the Polish side expects the lofty goals and principles of the declaration to be developed in the constructive exchange of views.

It Is Necessary To Give Up the Imperialist Policy of Strength

The third condition for easing the international situation is to extinguish conflicts and hotbeds. The present situation is such that it threatens to consolidate the dangerous conviction of nations that wars are something "normal" and to weaken the sensitivicy of nations to the wrongs and sufferings inflicted on humanity. That is why the first thing to be done is to give up the imperialist policy of strength, to reject hegemonism and to combat the remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Most of the present conflicts and crisis situations are products of those manifestations and originate with the refusal to recognize the realities and processes of history.

Such a situation exists in the Middle East, where the basic problem of ensuring the independence of the Arab people of Palestine has still not been solved. As long as that problem is not part of a comprehensive and nonseparatist solution, the attempts to ease tension there will be fruitless.

Such a situation exists in the south of Africa where the most recent aggression against Angola by the racist regime of South Africa was a glaring example of neocolonialism. We decidedly condemn that new brutal act and fully support the present UN resolutions against the policy of apartheid and on Namibia. The eighth extraordinary session of the General Assembly produced an important synthesis of those resolutions.

Such is the situation in Southeast Asia where the peoples of Indochina are being harassed by refusal to recognize reality and by interference in their internal affairs. The absence in this hall of representatives of Kampuchea is a significant illustration of that. We believe that the solution to the problems of Indochina should be attended to by the directly concerned governments, which is why we support the constructive proposals submitted in that regard by three states in Indochina.

The Afghan Government's initiatives on normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia are still topical, and we fully support them.

I would like also to express our complete solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to settle the Korean problem on the basis of the DPRK proposals.

Distrubing Increase in Terrorism in the World

It is with increasing concern that we are observing the intensifying surge of international terrorism -- terrorism in a state-sponsored shape -- as attested to by Israel's unprecedented attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations and by individual actions as in the case of John Paul II, the head of the Catholic Church and our countryman. We are very pleased that he has regained his health.

Finally, the fourth and equally important factor for improving the world situation is efforts to create a new, just economic order and to jointly solve the crisis processes of international economic cooperation. The destructive attempts to subject economic relations with other countries to political-strategic criteria continue. Equality, nondiscrimination and mutual advantages are the basic principles of a healthy functioning of the world system of economic relations.

The present stage of those relations has thrown into glaring relief the need to change them and, especially, to take into account the interests of the developing and, particularly, least developed countries. Worldwide negotiations in line with the progressive principles of the new international economic order and the international strategy of development can and should play a creative role in that. The UN system, which attracts all orientations of interests and needs, is best suited to meet those needs. We will achieve this as soon as the world political situation improves. We will achieve this as soon as the more tangible results of disarmament agreements help to improve the living standards of societies.

Our organization's forum mirrors the complicated state of the world around us. That is why we need all the more common efforts of everyone who is genuinely ready to seek to "protect future generations from the calamities of war." To me the United Nations is precisely the "center that coordinates the activities of nations to achieve joint aims."

It is with this in mind that the Polish delegation is participating in the 36th session of the United Nations. Our foreign policy, which stems from the humanist character of our system, is based wholly on the UN Charter. Even in periods of most serious tensions we have patiently tried to search for solutions and for platforms to maintain the international dialogue. We are doing this nowadays, too, despite our internal difficulties.

Poland's Share in Improving the International Climate

Together with its socialist allies Poland is exerting all its strength and perseverance to improve the international climate, especially in Europe, in whose center our country is situated. Europe is the joint home for the nations living in it.

Poland was and is among the pioneers of the struggle for peace and for European detente, security and cooperation. Our Polish contribution to organizing the CSCE and to the process of implementing the CSCE Final Act is connected with that struggle, which determines our position in the Vienna negotiations on reductions in the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In the name of the same cause we continue to submit our proposal to convene in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament. This proposal was discussed at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the European and North American states.

Such was the meaning of our appeal made from the rostrum of the Ninth PZPR Congress to our partners in the West to intensify a sincere dialogue with regard to searching for possibilities to prevent cold war threats and to protect the present achievements of detente. This would be Europe's tangible contribution to making worldwide the processes of detente.

The active movement on nonaligned countries is playing an ever increasing role in many issues that are vital for the world. In this connection we praise the enormous efforts of the majority of the movement's members in favor of preserving its authentic character and progressive values.

The just aspirations of the developing countries are close to us. In addition to our traditional solidarity with their struggle for complete political and economic emancipation we declare our readiness to engage in a partnerlike cooperation with them in all spheres of mutual interests. To promote their further development, we are ready to dispatch to them a large number of Polish experts and specialists. We view with benevolence the activities of many developing countries that regard social progress as an integral factor in development.

In conclusion I would like to express the conviction that the present session will constitute another attempt to consolidate the role of the United Nations in the world. We all will have to determine how far this will succeed. Even a few years ago we were able to speak of the success of the General Assembly sessions as long as the international atmosphere did not deteriorate. But this is not enough today. Let us therefore do everything we can to make the results of the work done by this session suit our nations' ambitions and aspirations regarding a secure and worthy life in peace.

EXTRADITION OF DEFECTING DIPLOMAT SOUGHT

LD301158 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Polish authorities will ask for the extradition of the Polish diplomat, Wit Wojtowicz, who defected to Sweden. Wojtowicz, who was first secretary of the Polish Embassy in Stockholm, asked for political asylum in Sweden just over 2 weeks ago.

According to the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, his extradition will be demanded because of the crimes he is alleged to have committed in Poland before he started work as a diplomat.

Further Details

LD301358 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Wit Wojtowicz, former first secretary of the Polish Embassy in Stockholm, recently asked for asylum in Sweden. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that after obtaining preliminary information that the prosecutor's office had begun an investigation against Wit Wojtowicz, former first secretary of the municipal PZPR committee in Nowy Targ, concerning his commiting a number of common crimes, it ordered him to return home at the beginning of September.

Wojtowicz refused and asked for asylum. It has also been reported that the Polish authorities intend to submit a formal request for Wojtowicz's extradition.

CZYREK TO VISIT BRASILIA 30 SEP, DISCUSS TRADE

PY291251 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Josef Czyrek is due to arrive in Brasilia tomorrow. Minister Czyrek will talk with Planning Minister Delfim Neto to negotiate his country's debt with Brazil. Poland's debt is estimated at $1 billion.

Czyrek will offer to sell Brazil more coal, Poland's main export product, in order to reduce the trade balance gap between the two countries. The Polish minister will also meet with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, who will give the visitor a lunch in Itamaraty, and with Acting President Aureliano Chaves.

WARSAW PZPR DELEGATION VISITS BUDAPEST, OFFICIALS

LD261802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Budapest committee of the MSZMP a delegation of the Warsaw committee of the PZPR including the secretary of the Warsaw committee, Professor Zygmunt Bosiakowski, paid a working visit to the capital of Hungary. The delegation had talks on the subject of the party work in large conurbations. It informed the Hungarian colleagues about the conditions in which the Warsaw party organization has been working in the present political and social situation in Poland. The Polish delegation visited the headquarters of the MSZMP committee in one of the sections of Budapest and also a toolmaking plant situated in that part of the Hungarian capital, where the delegates met the leaders and activists of the party organization in the plant. The Polish visitors also had a talk with Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the Budapest party committee.

KANIA, JABLONSKI GREET DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111116 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 81 pp 1,7

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to DPRK counterparts on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, Pyongyang:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and ourselves we send you, the KWP Central Committee and the Korean people our cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK. Under KWP leadership and in cooperation with the socialist countries, the Korean people have scored many successes in developing their country and strengthening the DPRK's international position and role in preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.

We are convinced that the favorable development of Polish-DPRK relations and mucually advantageous economic cooperation will continue to help intensify the friendship between our countries and peoples and strengthen the socialist states' unity.

On your national day we send you our best wishes for the favorable implementation of the Sixth KWP Congress program and for further achievements in the struggle for the country's unification and for peace in Asia and the world.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, PZPR first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic

ANDREI TALKS WITH HAIG, WALDHEIM AT UNGA

Foreign Minister Meets Haig

AU301310 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met with Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state in New York yesterday. The Romanian minister extended greetings to President Ronald Reagan on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. In his turn, the U.S. secretary of state stressed that he had been empowered by the President of the United States to convey greetings and best wishes to the Romanian president.

During the ensuing talks, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to bilateral relations and expressed the desire of both sides to constantly develop them on the basis of mutual advantage. They also had an extensive exchange of views on major international issues and expressed the desire of the two countries to act to achieve a policy of peace, detente and cooperation between nations and of resolving conflicts in the world by peaceful means. They also stressed the importance of successfully concluding the Madrid meeting with a view to achieving disarmament and strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

Andrei Confers With Waldheim

AU301308 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 30 Sep (AGERPRES) -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the current session of the UN General Assembly, had an interview with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The UN secretary-general was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's international activity devoted to the attainment of mankind's aspirations for freedom and collaboration, of the support the Romanian head of state grants to enhancing the role of the UN in the settlement of the present-day world's questions in keeping with all nations' interests.

Opinions were exchanged on major issues on the agenda of the current session, especially the need for a solution to the conflicts in the Middle East and in other regions of the world and the significance of Namibia's access to independence. Aspects were also approached related to the building of international economic order, stress being laid on the contribution and role of the UN in justly settling those issues.

PRC EMBASSY HOLDS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU302016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES) -- Marking the 32nd anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Chen Shuliang, gave a reception on September 30.

Participating were Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ion Ionita, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, other Romanian officials, executives of central institutions, leaders of mass and public organizations, generals and officers, representatives of the cultural-artistic and scientific life, journalists.

Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, and members of the diplomatic corps.

DOBRESCU CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN IRAN

AU302014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Sep (AGERPRES) -- Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, head of the Romanian Government economic delegation now visiting Iran, had a working interview with Mohammad Salamati, minister of agriculture. Satisfaction was expressed at the results scored so far within the cooperation ventures in agriculture and fresh possibilities were pointed to, for the collaboration in raising the plan production, zootechny and ocean fishing.

The Romanian deputy prime minister also met Hassan (Ghaffuriafard), minister of energy with whom he analyzed possibilities of cooperation in the domains of dams, electric power stations and high-voltage lines.

Talks were also conducted between the chief delegate of the Romanian Governmental economic delegation and the Iranian minister of roads and transport, (Muhammad Hadi Nejad Hossenian).

Possibilities were also approached for cooperation in road, railway and sea-port building.

During the Iranian visit of the Romanian Governmental economic delegation, Cornel Iuga, deputy minister of finance, had a working meeting with (Hassan Nourbakhsh), governor-general of the Bank of Markazi.

ENACHE RECEIVES CHILEAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

AU302024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES) -- On September 30, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP met with the delegation of the Chilean Communist Party, headed by Orlando Milias, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chilean Communist Party, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On behalf of the Chilean Communist Party, of Luis Corvalan, the head of the Chilean delegation conveyed to the secretary general of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu hearty and comradely greetings, feelings of esteem and gratitude for the solidary political, diplomatic, moral and material assistance granted to the Chilean Communist party's struggle and activity.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, brother, comradely and revolutionary greetings were conveyed to the leadership of the Chilean Communist Party, to Luis Corvalan.

During the meeting mutual information was made on the current activity and concerns of the two parties and aspects of the internaitonal political life were approached.

The talk passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

The same day, the delegation of the Chilean Communist Party left Bucharest.

COMAN MEETS COOPERATIVE PARTY LEADER IN LONDON

AU302029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] London, 30 Sep (AGERPRES) -- During his visit to Great Britain occasioned by the National Conference of the Labour Party, Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Tom Turvey, chairman of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salute between RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the Cooperative Party.

During the interview the wish was highlighted to expand and consolidate the relations of friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Cooperative Party of Great Britain as well as between the cooperative movements of the two countries, in the mutual interest of the Romanian-British cooperation.

The concern was expressed over the unprecedented mounting of tension as a result of the escalation of the arms race, the role incumbent on all the states of the world to promote a policy of detente and collaboration being highlighted. The sides emphasized the importance of mobilizing all the democratic and progressive forces, irrespective of their political or philosophical beliefs, to maintain peace and detente, for the success of the cause of social progress and international collaboration.

RCP CABLES SWEDISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

AU302011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES) --The CC of the RCP sent a telegram to the 28th congress of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden whereby, on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, they address it best wishes of success during its proceedings.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity -- the telegram reads -- to express our belief that the development of the friendly relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party of Sweden will contribute to the expansion and diversification of the links between Romania and Sweden on multiple planes, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, progress, detente, security and national independence in Europe and throughout the world.

ENACHE RECEIVES GUINEAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU301946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES) -- On September 30, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received a delegation of the Parti Democratique de Guinee (PDG), made up of (Mamadouba Bangoura) and (Secou Fouala Kourouma), members of the CC of the PDG, secretaries of federal committees of the party, who paid a visit to Romania, to exchange experience, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks on the occasion the sides informed each other of the current and future concerns of the two parties and approached aspects of the international political life. Likewise, the good relations were highlighted of collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Party Democratique de Guinee, the sides expressing the wish that -- in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the talks conducted and the understandings covenanted between the leaders of the two parties and states, Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure -- those relations further develop in the interest of the Romanian and Guinean peoples, of the cause of peace, security and progress in the world, of collaboration and friendship among nations.

BRIEFS

CONVENTION WITH GDR -- During the visit of a Romanian delegation to the GDR to attend the 28th session of the heads of CEMA water administration bodies, Comrade Ion Iliescu, chairman of the National Council of Water of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dr Hans Reichelt, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers for Environment Protection and Water Administration of the GDR, signed a convention on cooperation in this field. The convention envisages exchange of experience in the field of water administration and studies to ensure its rational use and its protection against pollution. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 81 p 6 AU]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 30 SEPTEMBER

Mojsov Opens Meeting

LD300918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- The 21st session of the LCY Central Committee began in Belgrade this morning. It was opened by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the introductory report was read by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Central Committee is discussing the current social and economic situation in the country and is also to adopt the decision on convening the 12th LCY Congress. Changes in the composition of the Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will also be affected.

Members of the commission for statute questions and of the audit commission of LCY, secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees, secretary of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army, presidents [as received] of the Federation of Associations of the Veterans of the War of National Liberation, of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, are also taking part in the work of the session.

Culafic Report

LD301732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 30 Sep 81

["The Introductory Report by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 21st Session of the LCY Central Committee" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Central Committee we should review the tasks of the League of Communists in connection with current social and ideo-political questions of our country's economic situation, Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at the beginning of his introductory report. He continued:

The need to discuss these questions at a Central Committee session stems from the assessment of the LCY Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency that we are in a difficult economic situation. The unfavorable consequences of economic developments and of inadequate economic policy over a period of many years have been fully manifested in the sector of our economic relations with foreign countries, particularly in our country's balance of payments. This year's economic developments have continued to deteriorate. If the present trends were to be continued we would come face to face with a slowing down and even with a fall in economic activity, coupled with a higher rate of inflation which economically and socially would be increasingly difficult to bear, and the foreign liquidity of our country would be jeopardized. Today we decisively face the inevitability without delay to arrest the unfavorable developments in our economy and to concentrate all our forces and resources on improving it.

The results attained in the economic stabilization policy must not and should not be underrated. Nevertheless, we must note clearly and unambiguously that taken as a whole they are not satisfactory. Many problems with which we are struggling today and for which we are searching for solutions are of an earlier origin and have been accumulating over a fairly long period of time, and their full impact has been felt only in the last few years.

I am thinking particularly of structural problems in the economy which we did not succeed in resolving efficiently, as a result of which we moved increasingly away from the world market and from the international division of labor; I am thinking of the constant imbalance between commodity and money funds; and of expenditure which for many years was running above the growth of real income and our possibilities and to the detriment of the reproduction capability of our economy, and of the quest to find a way out of the difficulties accumulated as a result of inflationary financing in the country and foreign indebtedness. This led inevitably into various monopolies and encapsulation at the enterprise, industrial branch and territorial level, and into manifestations of economic nationalism and serious violation of the unified Yugoslav market. Instead of being channeled into self-financing and pooling of labor and resources, necessary to our developed economy for its constant modernization and for keeping abreast of the world technological process and for the solution of its structural and other development problems, an overwhelming part of social accumulation was channeled into supporting [labor] intensive economic growth and excessive expenditure.

In view of the disrupted relations in social reproduction and of a high rate of inflation stemming from these relations many new solutions pertaining to our system could not function successfully. Many administrative steps taken to extinguish the consequences of economic disruptions restricted the activity of market laws, of economic drive and of income motives to engage in efficient economic operations. All this led to stagnation in the development of self-management and to a weakening of the quality and of the overall results of economic operations. Many measures of economic policy were not adopted in good time or were not consistently implemented, with the result that problems grew worse. In a word, we adapted slowly to the changes in international trade and division of labor, and also to the requirements of our increasingly developed economy and self-management society regarding the changes in the methods and directions of development -- which inevitably led to economic difficulties and disruptions.

One of the reasons why the expected results in the implementation of economic stabilization are not implemented is in the fact that a major part of the League of Communists leadership, organizations and members have not yet fully understood and accepted the fact that our country is in the throes of considerable economic difficulties. For this reason they have not adapted their conduct where they live and work to the situation as it is; they have not drafted specific programs of measures and actions to perform the tasks of the stabilization policy in their environment, nor are they conducting an action along this line in an organized way.

In assessing the situation we must bear in mind three essential circumstances.

First, because of the fact that the growth of our exports to the convertible area was considerably slower than the growth of imports and of other commitments to this area, our balance of payments deficit assumed such proportions that it is becoming increasingly difficult to finance it. For this reason in recent years we have been forced to use considerably greater amounts of short-term credits whereby our foreign liquidity has become virtually dependent on the whims of the financial market. The fact that we can no longer continue like this is most tellingly witnessed by the fact that approximately 3 percent of the country's social product must be set aside to pay the interest.

Second, the extent of our foreign debt and the conditions under which we can continue incurring debts abroad represent an insuperable barrier to the further development of our production forces and social standard which can be overcome only by significantly increasing our exports and our income from noncommodity foreign currency earnings, coupled with simultaneous rigorous saving of foreign currency.

For this reason exports must become a general social priority, and the export orientation of our economy and its greater opening to the world must become our strategic orientation.

Third, because this year our commitment to repay the capital and interest will be higher than the possibility of incurring debts abroad, the resources at our disposal for internal consumption will be approximately 3 percent lower than the obtained social product. Next year this part of our social product will be almost twice as high. Thus we have entered a situation in which the demand to strike a balance between expenditure and social product must be replaced by the demand and practice of spending less than what we create. To close our eyes to this fact could involve us in an even more difficult economic situation and in a serious economic and even social conflict.

The difficulties in this year will be carried forward into the next year. The economic stabilization policy will be implemented in even more serious conditions, with considerable self-denial and economies in the next few years.

The League of Communists and all socialist subjective forces must draw appropriate political conclusions from the assessment of this situation and development possibilities for the further directions of action and implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

In essence, we are facing two key tasks:

First, we must do everything to prevent further deterioration of the economic situation and to remove the danger threatening our country's liquidity in international economic relations;

Second, we must at the same time take on the commitment to establish and remove the essential causes of the present unfavorable economic trends and to turn them toward stabilization of the economic situation.

In so doing we must allow no delay in the adoption of necessary measures and in taking action to cut short further development of negative tendencies in economic operations. If we do so, we can create conditions for the gradual, permanent elimination of the causes of our difficulties.

The prerequisite for broad social action in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy, especially in curbing inflation and our deficit in economic relations with foreign countries, is unity in assessing the gravity of the situation, its causes and the way out of it. We must strengthen our society's understanding that the economic stabilization policy is the only choice for our social economic development, because this policy means further development of socialist self-management, consolidation of the position of the working class and of our working people in associated labor, in controlling incomes, surplus value and social reproduction, in overcoming the difficulties and imbalances in our material development and in ensuring long-term, stable socioeconomic development and growth of the standard of living of our working people and citizens.

Appropriate conclusions must be drawn from the assessment of the economic situation. Changes must be introduced into medium-term development plans that will make possible a concentration of all subjective forces and material possibilities on the basic stabilization tasks and on improving our foreign trade situation. This can be achieved by using all the advantages offered by our self-management system, by building consistently our overall economic policy and all our social action on the foundations of our socioeconomic system, constantly improving and adapting the instruments and mechanism for its constant realization in practice on the basis of the application of our Constitution and of the law on associated labor.

Recently we have been increasingly confronted by attacks on and attempts to discredit our self-management socioeconomic system with attempts to blame it for all our current economic and social difficulties.

Not only is there a demand for revision of some of our concrete systemic solutions and of the machinery for their implementation, but efforts are being made to question the very foundations of the system established by the SFRY Constitution and the law on associated labor. Such criticism comes from etatist-centralistic and bourgeois positions. As we have always done in the past, we must resolutely reject such attempts because it is precisely in the development of our self-management socialist relations that the biggest chances for us to extricate ourselves from our economic difficulties are to be found.

This is our resolute long-term orientation; this is our future. It is not self-management that is responsible for our economic problems and difficulties; the cause is the inconsistent implementation of its foundations, and the existence of many forms of resistance by remnants of old practice and ideology which are trying to put development back. In the League of Communists and in our society as a whole, we are dutybound to embark on a resolute and organized battle so that the stands of the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia are carried out in self-management practice. For the League of Communists the conclusions of the Third Congress of Self-Managers are an invaluable action orientation.

As I have already said, the most complex and difficult aspect of the economic situation this year is in the area of economic relations with foreign countries. Exports, particularly into the convertible areas and especially into the developed countries in the West, but also into the developing countries, are not keeping pace with plans. Imports continue to exceed the limits imposed by our exports. Our firm ideological and political stand must be that we should maintain the agreed balance of payments deficit this year. Export efforts must be stepped up and imports reduced resolutely within the framework of our balance of payments possibilities. This is not a move to close our economy to foreign countries; it is an economic necessity that we must heed.

Because of balance of payments difficulties and inadequate system of indebtedness and of repayments, we did not manage to establish the conditions for the functioning of the foreign currency market. For this reason and also because organizations of associated labor do not work as a team either in exports or in imports, many foreign currency markets became closed and this has caused numerous disruptions.

Communists and other responsible social factors must work to see that the basis of income partnership between basic organizations of associated labor and their joint interests fosters a process of organized supplies of raw materials and reproduction materials for the requirements of our economy. We must lend resolute support to the present positive practice and initiative in this respect with all the measures and resources we have.

The development of agriculture and of the agro-complex as a whole -- that is, food production -- is one of the central areas of the struggle for economic stabilization. In this connection we must tackle without delay a discussion on the conditions, resources and measures with which we can ensure the implementation of the objectives of the development of agriculture and of the agroindustrial complex, for which we opted long ago. We must do everything to use as fully as possible the enormous production potential, especially that provided by private agricultural producers, for an accelerated development of food production. We must as soon as possible put ourselves in a position where we can satisfy our domestic food requirements and have enough to export. The involvement of all subjective forces in agriculture and in the countryside and the establishment of necessary material conditions for the fullest possible implementation of autumn sowing plans is of special importance. [passage indistinct]

The volume of investment is still very high for the present level of national income. The policy of narrowing the broad front of investments is being implemented slowly, so much so that investments persist as one of the basic focal points of inflation. We have adopted many conclusions on this topic, but the policy of stabilization in this area is still being implemented very slowly.

Large-scale unrealistic ambitions to build economic and other installations still exist. Individual self-management, social and political factors stubbornly defend their investment ventures and do not deviate from them, seek resources for them and involve banking organizations in financial deals that are frequently fictitious. Investments continue to be financed from short-term credits. In the case of many programs investments are considerably overspent. The most essential thing in all this is that the workers in many basic and other organizations of associated labor do not make decisions concerning investments.

We must resolutely change the present state of affairs. The League of Communists and all socialist forces in our society must see to it that all plans and programs of investment expenditure in basic organizations of associated labor, in all self-management organizations and sociopolitical and self-management communities are reexamined as a matter of urgency and coordinated with realistic material possibilities and the stabilization policy. Many investment ventures must be stopped or prolonged. The delegates and the delegations of associated labor in all institutions of our economic and political system must see to it that the interest of the workers is paramount in deciding about and using investments, that the volume of investments is reduced and that investment resources, through consultations within associated labor, are channeled into priority development directions -- that is, into the capacities to produce export commodities, to reduce imports and to resolve other structural problems in the economy.

We cannot be satisfied with the implementation of the stabilization policy in the area of general and joint expenditure. This expenditure is considerably above realistic levels. We cannot maintain the present level of general and joint expenditure; it is too extensive for our material possibilities. This means that we must give up many projects and (?consumer undertakings) within the context of social activities.

In this connection we need to reexamine and revise the federal budget and the budgets of the republics, provinces and municipalities, so as to reduce budget resources and bring their use into line with the stabilization policy.

We also need to reexamine rights to joint consumption and bring them into line with the stabilization policy. This task cannot and must not be postponed any further. We need to establish what should be given priority in such conditions.

We need to adapt monetary and credit policy and all its instruments to the entire stabilization policy and bring them into line with it. This policy must have firm stabilization criteria, and so must not endorse high consumption, high levels of imports or act as a source to refund investment resources when there is a shortage of these in accumulation, thereby creating artificial money by multiplying deposits. We must persist in ensuring that the primary issue ceases to be the source of financing final consumption, the budget deficit. Such a practice should permit a change in current social relations in this sphere which contribute to instability and to allowing alienation of income from associated labor. It needs to be brought into line with the bases of the system.

We must state openly that we are in an economic situation whereby we should not exclude the possibility of certain further self-denials with regard to our standard of living. The life of working people and people with the lowest personal incomes and receipts who have no possibility of supplementary sources of income, has been most affected by the high rate of price rises and inflation. Therefore, in every organization and every sociopolitical community we need to work out economic and social policy measures which will secure protection of the standard of living for workers and citizens with the lowest income.

We need to work out tax policy measures in all municipalities, republics and provinces so as to ensure progressive taxation of income gained outside normal work, so as to establish full self-management and social control of the spending of social resources and not to allow social resources to be transferred for private aims or to enrich individuals.

We must do everything to ensure that everyone achieves their own standard of living and personal income on the basis of effective work and the results of work, and we must eliminate all the possibilities of gaining income without work in easy, speculative and other ways. We must consistently apply and promote a system of distribution according to the results of current and past work in every organization and every environment. The struggle for the consistent application of the principle of distribution according to work results is a key stimulative factor in our development and in the continued raising of the personal and social standard of living. It is particularly essential to wage the battle in all organizations to ensure that priority is given to productive and creative work, instead of the current practice of favoring unproductive and administrative work. Communists need to be initiators of this struggle and to be in its front ranks.

Economy must govern our way of living and of carrying out business activity. We must strengthen action aimed at general economizing in the fields of energy, raw materials, reproduction materials and all reproduction resources. However, we still behave in a spendthrift way. We take insufficient advantage of capacities and work time, as well as electricity, and we do not use secondary raw materials. Instead we throw them away, and then import goods at high prices. We act inefficiently in our use of agricultural products, bread and other articles. We are frequently irresponsible in relation to social resources. Here I am referring to the use of resources for entertainment expenses, banquets, numerous trips at home and abroad, various international and domestic exhibitions, competitions, seminars and symposiums which are subsidized from social funds. Working people rightly ask how this is possible, who allows it and so forth. I consider that we should put a decisive end to such spending and involve all self-management mechanism in this. Everyone needs to reexamine his own behavior in this connection. All forms of consumption of social resources must be subjected to the control of workers and self-management organs. Communists who do not excel in this and who do not act as an example as regards modesty, economy and the rational use of social resources, are not carrying out the obligations they have at this time, as communists.

We must note that for a long time unproductive administration apparatus has been built up in the state administration, in self-management interest communities, in sociopolitical organizations in the municipalities and regions, in provinces, republics and the federation, as well as in organizations of associated labor and economic chambers. We must take resolute action to put an end to this in the interest of the rationalization of social management, economy and the stabilization policy. The administrative apparatus must be reduced without hesitation.

We need to continue to sharpen the attitude to numerous weaknesses and deformations in our society. This relates to instance of violating or not respecting the law, self-management acts, agreements and self-management agreements and business norms. But at the same time it also relates to attacks on social property, petty property tendencies, the violation of the socialist morals and instances of bribery and corruption. Working people and citizens are right to react sharply to all this. The League of Communists and all responsible social organs must eliminate such tendencies most forcefully and must try to strengthen the legality and force of agreements, and to affirm and develop socialist norms in business activity and our society's Presidium endorsed the SFRY Presidency's proposal to form a special commission attached to the federal social councils.

As has been the case in some instances in the past, this commission will be composed of the most responsible representatives of federal organs and sociopolitical organizations (the LCY, SAWPY, the trade unions) as well as of the republics and autonomous provinces, with a view to working out proposals for a comprehensive economic stabilization program with the necessary adaptation of the development policy and the speeding up of work on agreements on the bases of the plan, effective coordination of standpoints on issues of dispute in current economic policy, and early preparations to establish next year's economic policy. It will also work on coordinating standpoints in connection with the application of systemic laws and the continued improvement of systemic solutions. The work of the commission, in which a wide circle of prominent scientific and expert workers should be involved, needs to permit the most complete possible implementation of the constitutional functions of federal organs and organizations and to create such conditions for the work of the Federal Executive Council and federal administration organs so as to enable them to devote themselves fully to direct operative tasks in realizing the economic stabilization policy. Therefore it will not be a form of replacement of constitutional institutions, but rather a method of work which needs to contribute to our better organization in resolving current and long-term economic problems.

When we at the LCY Central Committee session point to serious and complex problems of economic life, we must, as the LCY leadership, emphasize the need for the League of Communists to do even more to ensure it is able to effectively realize the economic stabilization policy, to change existing unfavorable economic trends and eliminate their causes and to do more to become involved in the everyday activity of workers in basic and other organizations of associated labor, in work communities, in every local community, socialist alliance organization and every other sociopolitical organization and community. The current situation warns us that many basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, from the organization of associated labor and local community up to the municipality, have become "prisoners" of narrow interests of their environment and line up behind every interest, every investment and every capacity which they favor, even when this is in opposition to the stabilization policy. Many LCY organizations and leaderships are burdened with the practice of repeating the same conclusions, directing appeals, passivity, reconciliation with the existing situation, negative phenomena and negative tendencies. Where such phenomena are present, there is a loss of trust in the League of Communists.

The prestige and success of the League of Communists has always grown when it has acted in a united way as a mobilizing force of the broadest popular masses, solving problems effectively and opening up prospects on the basis of respect for and affirmation of the historic interests of the working class, working people in associated labor, and all our nations and nationalities. The League of Communists must excel in its work, efforts and activities, constantly clearing new paths in the development of socialist self-management and resolutely breaking the resistance of those forces which hinder development. In its ranks it must free itself of verbalism, declarativeness and opportunism.

If we ask everyone to reexamine and promote the content of work methods and effectiveness in action in accordance with the situation in which we find ourselves and the character of the tasks which lie before us, then such a demand relates, above all, to all League of Communists organizations and organs up to the LCY Central Committee. We must be clear that the League of Communists' ideopolitical role cannot continue to be carried out in the old, so to speak, peaceful way in such complex conditions of severe problems. Also, the activity of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium must be adapted to the current situation. Obviously, sessions at which only the global situation is discussed will not be enough.

The agendas of the LCY Central Committee, and above all, of the Central Committee Presidium, must contain specific issues; for example, how the League of Communists relates to and carries out activity in connection with the realization of clear ideopolitical standpoints, the development of self-management relations, investments and other aspects of consumption, exports and the pooling of labor and resources, and how it fights against instances of and tendencies toward autarchy and all other aspects of isolationism and localism and so forth.

This means that issues which are topical or most topical at any given moment should be placed toward the top of the agenda. These would be issues essential from the point of view of carrying out economic stabilization. As the League of Communists we must equip ourselves to face all problems and clearly establish their ideopolitical causes and sources.

We must not seek a solution to our economic difficulties in foreign credits, but in our own forces, greater personal work, increased labor productivity and effectiveness in economic activity, a greater degree of general social organization, and a strong defense of socialist self-management and constant affirmation of its original ideas, standpoints and principles.

At the moment the economic situation is serious. But this is not the first time this has happened. We have always succeeded, and today we will also find solutions to overcome economic difficulties. We must resolutely oppose those who sow defeatism, lack of perspective and uncertainty, and those who merely count and register our weak points and difficulties and offer nothing else. We are certain to find ways to overcome difficulties. The LCY, the self-management system and all socialist forces in our society are capable of establishing all-encompassing solutions to overcome our problems and difficulties.

Discussion of Economy

LD302150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee today drew attention to the gravity of the economic situation in the country but assessed that the prospects for a successful implementation of the economic stabilization policy are not small. A way out is not in foreign credits and administrative restrictions, it was set out today in the discussion at the LCY Central Committee session, but, instead, in the broadest mobilization of all internal potentials both material and human, for insuring higher income, higher productivity, higher exports and lower spending.

At the session, it was underlined that, in the coming economic stabilization efforts, Yugoslavia can no longer count with [as received] foreign funds. Loan repayments have swollen so that it must in the coming years be counted even with an outflow of a part of capital from the country.

LCY Central Committee members noted that problems are encountered not only at the economic level but also the social and the political. This is why special accent must be placed on the further development of self-management and direct decision-making and a decisive struggle against republic statism, localism, bureaucracy and regional autarchy in development.

"If only economic difficulties were involved, their solution would probably be simpler," Kiro Gligorov said. Urging a realistic programme, Gligorov underlined that it must specify how the burden of the economic stabilization is to be distributed between all social segments.

Calling for more room to be given to commodity production and market laws, Gligorov underlined that they "are no impediment to self-management but, instead, in the present-day conditions, a necessary condition for self-management's successful development".

The battle for higher imports, indispensable for the reduction of Yugoslavia's foreign-trade and balance-of-payments deficit, cannot be won primarily by export premiums and subsidies but, instead, by raising productivity, reducing production costs in each plant and reducing excessive spending, in general, Gligorov said.

Gligorov sharply criticized excessive spending, primarily investments. We have before us a difficult ideological battle of bringing to reason those who off-hand decide about national income and labour surplus", Gligorov said.

Renowned Yugoslav economist Dr Ivo Perisin said that the reducing of spending to within the income available "is the most difficult part of the task before us". The economy's money-purse is empty, Dr Perisin said, and added that the country's political leadership must deal with this problem "and not run away from it".

At the LCY Central Committee session today, it was set out that the broadest public must be acquainted with the seriousness of the economic situation, reflected in high inflation, high balance-of-payments deficit, high foreign indebtedness, excessive spending and closing into republican and regional boundaries. [as received] Attention was drawn to the existence of certain party organizations and leaderships which place themselves in the service of localisms and partial interests.

LCY Presidency member Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that "the economic policy has not been able to realize political stands but that the political policy has neither succeeded in creating a political mood in the country necessary for changing things more decisively". Posing the question why is it that the economic difficulties in Yugoslavia are not proportionately negatively reflected on the political mood of the population, Dr Dragosavac said that the explanation lies in the Yugoslav self-management system, which has emerged from an autochthonous revolution, a system which in great measure mitigates negative elements. Dragosavac at the same time drew attention to a Yugoslav contradiction, that while a large part of the population lives relatively well and grows richer, social funds grow relatively poorer.

The LCY Central Committee sharply criticized the growing stronger of republican and provincial statism. A way out of this, it was set out, is in the development of self-management and not in whether statism is to be at the federal or republican level. Cases of insular work of forums in the party, itself, the trade unions and the socialist alliance were sharply criticized as a practice of decision-making within a narrow circle.

The LCY Central Committee stressed the necessity of stiffening the responsibility for the implementation of the agreed policies, during the discussion, it was noted that, in the present economic situatiion, particular responsibility rests with the Federal Executive Council (or government), which was urged to act more authoritatively and effectively.

"The situation no longer allows that the failure of the republics to reach accord or their refusal to do so is offered as excuse. Life cannot stop because the republics cannot reach a compromise, LCY Central Committee member and Belgrade party organization president Dusan Gligorijevic underlined. The Yugoslav Constitution clearly specifies the decision-making procedure and the role of the Federal Executive Council, in the event of such situation", Gligorijevic added.

Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic noted the strong negative repercussions of the world market trend, particularly the high rises in petroleum prices, on the Yugoslav economy in the more recent years. Despite this, Djuranovic said. Yugoslavia last year succeeded in reducing its balance-of-payments deficit by close to one and half billion dollars. The Yugoslav premier also noted that Yugoslavia has over the past two years been reducing its oil imports.

A number of LCY Central Committee members underlined that the causes of many economic difficulties lie in the weakening unity of the country's market and the lack of respect for the country's common interests at the economic level. "When we all accept common tasks as our own", LCY Central Committee member from Slovenia Marko Bulc said, "the essence of for [as received] fellow ship will be fulfilled". "This, however, requires the giving up of local ambitions", he added.

Resoultion on Convening Congress

LD010922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1926 GMT 30 Sep 81

["LCY Central Committee Resolution" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- At today's session the LCY Central Committee adopted the following resolution on the convening of the 12th LCY Congress:

1. The 12th LCY Congress will be held in June 1982 in Belgrade.

The LCY Central Committee will set the draft agenda and precise date for convening of the congress at the latest 3 months before the convening of the 12th LCY Congress.

2. The draft documents for the 12th LCY Congress will be published in good time.

The exposition of the decision on convening the 12th LCY Congress states that in accordance with Article 70 of the LCY Statute, the LCY Central Committee should adopt a decision on convening a congress at least 3 months before the commencement of the congress' work.

With regard to timely, all-round preparations and coordination of schedules for convening congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the republics, provincial conferences and conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] the need for delegates to be elected in time, and also the impossibility of fixing at this early date the draft agenda and precise date for convening the congress, the LCY Central Committee has adopted a preliminary decision regarding the convening of the congress, the place and month at which it is to be held, and also regarding the initiation of discussion in preparations for it.

On the basis of this decision the LCY Central Committee will adopt an additional decision at the latest 3 months before the convening of the congress, on the draft agenda and precise date for convening it.

The same procedure was adopted for the 11th LCY Congress.

The LCY Central Committee also adopted today a decision on the formula, criteria and method of election of delegates for the 12th LCY Congress.

I

1. The election of delegates for the 12th LCY Congress is accomplished on the basis of the number of LCY members as of 31 December 1981, in accordance with the formula: one delegate for each 2,000 members.

In accordance with the regulations of the LCY statutes regarding the election of a specific and equal number of delegates from the Leagues of Communists of the republics and the appropriate number from the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces and the LCY organization in the YPA, in the republican Leagues of Communists 60 delegates each are to be elected, in the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces 40 each, and in the LCY organization in the YPA 30 delegates are to be elected.

2. Congress delegates are elected at municipal and other corresponding conferences of the League of Communists.

The election of delegates according to Point 1, section 2, of this decision is accomplished at congresses of the republican leagues of communists, conferences of the leagues of communists of the autonomous provinces and at the conference of the LCY organization in the YPA.

(?Basic organizations of the leagues of communists in organs and organizations of the Federation will elect congress delegates at their own conference).

Members of the leagues of communists outside the complement of the aforementioned or other appropriate organizations of the League of Communists may also be elected delegates.

3. In order to make it possible for as many municipal and other appropriate organizations of the League of Communists as possible to be represented at the congress, those municipal and other organizations of the League of Communists which have more than 1,500 members will elect their own delegates separately.

Municipal and other appropriate organizations of the League of Communists having less than 1,500 members join together with others and elect delegates jointly.

The distribution of the overall number of delegates for municipal and other appropriate organizations of the League of Communists, and the method of their election (the joining together of municipal and other appropriate organization with less than 1,500 members, will be decided by the central committees of the republican leagues of communists, the provincial committees of the leagues of communists of the autonomous provinces, and the Committee of the Conference of the LCY organization in the YPA.

4. Members of the LCY Central Committee, of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions and the LCY Supervisory Commission (on the basis of Article 70 of the LCY statutes) have all the rights of delegates at the congress with the exception of the vote on the report and the dissolution of the organs of which they are members.

II

1. Delegates to the 12th LCY Congress are nominated as candidates and elected in the course of activities in preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, the congresses of the republican leagues of communists, conferences of the leagues of communists of the autonomous provinces, the conference of the LCY organization in the YPA and the conference of basic organizations of the League of Communists in organs and organizations of the Federation.

In nomination of candidates and election of delegates for the 12th LCY Congress, organizations and organs of the League of Communists are charged to proceed from the following basic criteria:

-- Ideo-political orientation confirmed in practice toward the revolutionary course of the LCY; active and uncompromising commitment in the struggle for realization of LCY policy established at the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses;

-- Decisive support for the development of socialist self-management, for the consolidation of the dominant influence and power of the working class, the development of socialist democratic socioeconomic and political relations on the basis of the Constitution and the law on associated labor, and in the struggle against manifestations and factors usurping and destroying these relations;

-- Technocratism, liberalism, nationalism of a unitarist and separatist type and other ideologies and tendencies in contradiction to the ideology and policy of the LCY;

-- Active participation and personal contribution to the building up and realization of LCY policy, to its ideopolitical, action, organizational and cadre capacity and capability, and to the consolidation of the unity of the LCY; efforts to strengthen the class basis of the League of Communists and to increase the representation and influence of workers in the membership and organs of the LCY; proven activity in the struggle against manifestations and factors of fractionalism, sectarism and partial interest in the LCY, against opportunism, carping criticism, petty bourgeois demagogy and careerism;

-- Established reputation, esteem and trust in environments in which the candidate works and operates, acquired by personal abilities and personal results of labor in direct production and other spheres of labor and creativity; by political activity, consistent struggle for the development of self-managing relations and enrichment of the material bases of self-management; by the struggle for economic stabilization, increase in productivity; acquisition of income and distribution in accordance with the results of labor; by high principles, correct attitude to social property; by the struggle against abuse and violations of legal regulations and communist norms of morality and enrichment at the expense of others' labor; through human qualities and the pure revolutionary moral figure of the communist;

-- Exertion and established activity in the struggle for brotherhood and unity and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the realization and development of LCY policy in the sphere of intranational relations;

-- Contribution to strengthening and developing all-people's defense and social self-protection, Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy and international cooperation on the bases of equality, independence and noninterference in internal matters of the peoples and countries, and to the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

In nominating and electing delegates efforts must be made to ensure:

-- That among the delegates there are members of the League of Communists of all generations -- young people, participants in the national liberation war and other unshakeable fighters over many years for the development and construction of our socialist self-managing society; it is necessary here to proceed from their rich revolutionary experience, moral and political reputation and activity in the struggle for the realization of LCY policy;

-- That the number of delegates from direct production and individual agricultural producers is greater than their representation on a percentage basis in the membership of the LCY;

--That the number of women and young delegates is in accordance with their representation on a percentage basis in the membership of the LCY;

-- That the number of scientific, cultural and public workers from other spheres of social work and creativity is appropriate;

-- That the appropriate national composition of delegates is ensured.

Proceeding from these basic criteria for nomination and election of delegates for the 12th LCY Congress, the central and provincial committees and the Committee of the Conference of the LCY organization in the YPA will specify these criteria and the structure of delegates in their sphere of competence and will make efforts to ensure that they are realized as consistently as possible in the electoral proceedings.

2. Municipal and other appropriate conferences of the League of Communists are charged with ensuring, in nominating and electing candidates, adherence to principles and the broadest democratic procedure established by the LCY Statutes (Article 25).

3. Municipal and other appropriate conferences of the League of Communists must elect delegates for the 12th LCY Congress by 31 March 1982 at the latest.

In accordance with the exposition of the decision on the formula, criteria and the method of election of delegates to the 12th LCY Congress, more detailed instructions and decisions on the method of election will be adopted by the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and the committee of the conference of the LCY organization in YPA.

In so far as it is adopted that the formula for election of delegates to the 12th LCY Congress is 1 delegate to 2,000 members, then the total number of delegates elected according to this proportional principle would amount to about 1,100.

When the number of delegates who will be elected in the republican leagues of communists (60 each), in the leagues of communists of the autonomous provinces (40 each) and in the organization of the LCY in the YPA (30), or a total of 470, are added to this number, then the total number of delegates at the 12th LCY Congress would amount to about 1,570, and with the members of LCY organs (204). there would be about 1,774 participants at the 12th LCY Congress with the status of delegates.

Their distribution in the leagues of communists of the republics, autonomous provinces, the LCY organization in the YPA and the basic organizations of the Leauge of Communists in the organs and organizations of the federation, proceeding from the estimate of the number of members of 31 December 1981, would be approximately as follows:

republican & provincial LC's	Total membership	No of delegates	Additional delegates	total	at 11th LCY Congress
Bosnia-Hercegovina	396,192	198	60	258	318
Montenegro	78,042	39	60	99	118
Croatia	364,822	182	60	242	360
Macedonia	147,930	75	60	135	166
Slovenia	132,408	66	60	126	160
Serbia	948,203	474	140	614	855
Serbia proper	618,218	309	60	369	522
Kosovo	95,968	48	40	88	114
Voivodian	234,017	117	40	157	219
LCY Org. in YPA	114,962	58	30	88	123
Basic orgs. of LC in Federation	15,885	8		8	12
Total	2,198,444	1,100	470	1,570	2,092

There would accordingly be 1,774 participants at the 12th LCY Congress with the statue of delegates -- that is about 1,570 delegates, 165 members of the LCY Central Committee, 24 members of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions, and 15 members of the LCY Supervisory Commission.

On the basis of the criteria from point 5 of the decision, the central and provincial committees and the committee of the conference of the LCY organization in the YPA and also provincial and other appropriate conferences, must establish more precise and specific criteria on the structure of delegates to be elected to the 12th LCY Congress, and must exert efforts to ensure that these are realized in the electoral proceedings.

Delegates to the 12th LCY Congress can be elected at the same time delegates to the congress of the republican leagues of communists and the conference of the leagues of communists of the autonomous provinces and of the LCY organiztion in the YPA.

Commission on Statute Changes

LD302316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is an integral organisation and it must continue as such. This was stressed in a session of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions which met here to discuss the implementation of the principles of democratic centralism in practice.

The members of the commission which is accountable for its work to the LCY Congress under the LCY statutes noted the emergence of one-sided conceptions and even denials of the value and importance of democratic centralism under the present circumstances in the practice of some organisations and organs of the league as well as in some theoretical speeches and articles. Thre are tendencies to introduce the principle of federalistic relations into the league instead of the principle of democratic centralism. There are also attempts to bring democratic centralism into opposition to the process of consultations to reach social compacts and self-management agreements in the practice of the Yugoslav political system. These attempts are made with the objective of splitting democratic centralism into centralism and democractism.

Although proceeding from different motives these and similar manifestations essentially lead towards disintegration of the unity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the LCY Statutory Commission said. They also have a negative effect on the action ability of the members, organisations and organs of the league. In this context it was said that the well-known events in the province of Kosovo were not the only example of violation of the principle of democratic centralism. These trends are also appearing in the spheres of the country's economic policy and the implementation of compacts and agreements.

The tendency to introduce federalism into the practice of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is "by no means naive and should not be underestimated," the commission warned. It was said that, for example, there are attempts to come up with a different interpretation of the LCY Statutes with regard to whom the members of the LCY Central Committee are accountable for their work. Under the statutes, they are accountable to the Central Committee and the LCY Congress and not to the forums which elected them. These tendencies are striving to introduce the principle of delegate decision making into the practice of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, concluded the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions.

LATEST REPORTAGE ON POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD301934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- It seems that the so-called worker-trade union current has gained the upper hand among delegates at the second half of the Solidarity trade union congress. With this, as observers assess, the so-called radical-maximalist current has been defeated. The current, as earlier noted, has been demanding everything so that nothing would be gained.

The turn the Solidarity congress has taken is reflected in two documents adopted: a document releasing and thanking the hitherto National Coordinating Commission (Solidarity leadership) and a resolution which in essence approves the agreement reached with the government on the law on self-management.

Although a series of objections have been addressed on the account of the former Solidarity leadership, including the one that it has behaved "dictatorially" the opinion has prevailed that it is the most important that the leadership "did not allow either members of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], or representatives of the church to take over Solidarity".

The debate on Solidarity's programme goals and its view of Polish society opened today. Solidarity, as stated, urges the creation of "self-management Poland" on the basis of religious, political and social pluralism. It is also proposed that a new house of the Sejm be formed -- the house of self-managers, as the highest expression of the country's social self-management transformation.

The text of this document is termed as "working" and it has encountered objections, including that it is not quite clear for workers, which reflects the division into "intellectuals" and "workers".

The PUWP press organ TRYBUNA LUDU continues denying the working and realistic character of the Solidarity congress while combined police-military patrols throughout Poland indicate that the country is for stabilization as does also the reported scheduling of a new PUWP Central Committee session.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES 'GROUP 77' MEETING AT UN

LD282218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- The fifth annual meeting of the foreign ministers of the 'Group 77' of developing countries began here today. The meeting is expected to last 2 or 3 days whereupon a joint document will be published.

At the first session the foreign ministers of the developing countries embarked on a discussion of the international situation and the position of the developing countries with special emphasis on the least-developed countries whose situation is critical, and on international cooperation among the developing countries.

Taking part in the discussion on this topic, the federal secretary of foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, said that "this year's session of 'Group 77' is taking place in complex international conditions."

The difficult economic situation and the critical state of the economies of many developing countries, especially the least developed ones, represents a constant source of general instability in the world. In discussing the political situation in the world in the General Assembly, we have already drawn attention to the fact that international instability is intensified more and more by the exacerbation of tension between the blocs and their rivalry in the area of nonaligned and (?developing) countries. The growing armaments race, for which increasing resources are set aside, must unfortunately be added to this. At the same time the largest part of the world lives in dire poverty, incapable of ensuring the basic requirements of its own development.

The crisis in the world economy goes on getting worse. We notice with concern that in some industrially developed countries the interest in international cooperation for development is weakening. This is manifested in two ways: First, the dialogue between the developed and the developing countries is still in a state of deadlock, and second, there is an increasingly obvious tendency to intensify the disparity in the approach to the problems of development.

We are not ignoring the economic difficulties encountered by the developed countries, too, however. It is unacceptable to the developing countries that these difficulties, which have their origin in the need to become adapted to the new conditions of economic operations, should be shifted on to their backs.

We have stated clearly (?on several occasions) that the developed and the developing countries, in resolving the international economic problems, must rely on one another in equal measure. Only in this way can the best way be found to establish a new economic and political system. This will make possible, in our opinion, the most efficient use of the potential of those parts of the world which are developed and those which are in the development stage. Permit me to repeat that equal implementation of reciprocal interests can be ensured only through joint efforts.

Bearing in mind the interdependence of world economic problems, everyone should come to the conclusion that global and not partial and isolated efforts are to resolve them. It is for this reason that we so persistently (?insist on) the beginning of global negotiations within the UN framework. As time goes on problems become increasingly difficult and acute.

We noted with pleasure a growth of this thinking in the General Assembly's general debate so far. We can only hope that this is an intimation of the removal of the last obstacle standing in the way of attaining a general agreement on starting global negotiations. This would (?really) be a confirmation that the feeling of joint responsibility and joint purpose has gained the upper hand. Group 77 has clearly manifested this readiness on many occasions. In doing so today we call on everybody to become aware of our common destiny and to behave accordingly.

The chronic crisis in the world economy forces us to involve ourselves to a maximum extent in promoting cooperation among the developing countries, relying on our own forces. We should jointly work out this concept in even greater detail so it could really become a broad program of our joint cooperation and development covering trade, finances, industrial and technological cooperation, energy, and other areas of joint interest.

There is no need to emphasize that we have established this concept of relying on our own forces not as a way into autarchy, but as (?a way) to equip ourselves for cooperation with the developed countries based on an equal footing.

In this respect we believe that special importance must be attached to the Group 77 conclusions passed at the last meeting in (?Venezuela).

The implementation of the program of action [words indistinct] requires our full and constant attention, Vrhovec said in conclusion, paying full tribute to the Venezuela permanent mission for its skillful conduct of our work during the past period and expressing his best (?wishes) for complete success to the distinguished representative of Algeria, who will chair Group 77 in the ensuing period.

KRAIGHER, DJURANOVIC SEND GREETINGS TO PRC

LD301408 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1535 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher today sent a telegram of felicitations to Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Ye Jianying on the occasion of the Chinese national days.

The telegram expresses Yugoslavia's satisfaction with the development of relations with China and stresses the conviction that "the further strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries contributes to peace, equality-based cooperation and general progress in the world." The telegram also expresses the wish for the Chinese people's progress along the road of socialist construction.

President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djoranovic sent a telegram of felicitations to Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

KOSTIC MEETS WESTERN BANKERS, GABON MINISTER

LD281044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- The further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund, particularly in respect to the realization of Yugoslavia's economic stabilization programme, was the topic of yesterday's talks between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic and Yugoslav National Bank's governor Ksente Bogoev and the director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Jean de Larosiere.

The two Yugoslav officials are in Washington to attend the annual meeting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

The Yugoslav minister of finance also conducted talks with the president of the European Investment Bank Ives Portz on the possibility of a speedier utilization of a 400-million U.C.E. [as received] loan this bank has granted to Yugoslavia. The loan is intended for the modernization of Yugoslav railways, the construction of the Bratstvo-Jedinstvo highway (northwestern-southeastern Yugoslavia, the shortest road link between central Europe and the Middle East) and power network in Yugoslavia.

Petar Kostic also talked with Minister of Finance of Gabon Jean Pierre Lembounba-Lepandou on greater engagement of Yugoslav enterprises in the construction of future projects in Gabon.

BULGARIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BELGRADE

AU291906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] In connection with the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, a ceremony was held in the Belgrade Army Hall which was attended by Lt Col Gen Predrag Curic, chief of Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and other officials of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PRESIDIUM MEMBERS VISIT ARMY PARTY COMMITTEE

AU291241 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, have visited the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and held talks with Col Gen Dane Cuic, Lt Col Gen Metodi Stefanovski and Maj Gen Jero Grubisic, president and members of the committee respectively, about the work and activities of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, particularly about preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

CONSTANT REVIEW OF SECURITY SITUATION URGED

AU302108 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Constant reviews of the overall political security situation must be carried out in every social community, it has been pointed out at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

It was stressed that measures and activities in social self-protection must be directed both against internal and external enemies, as well as against violations of the rule of law and self-managing rights, bribery, corruption and similar negative occurrences.

WESTERN PRESS SPECULATES ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU272015 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] The Western press in recent weeks has been analyzing and assessing the economic situation in our country, and various speculations are being made in this connection. Here is a talk by Dragan Colovic:

Bearing in mind our economic difficulties and unfavorable trade relations with the world, certain Western commentators have drawn the conclusion that the Yugoslav economic difficulties have led to our country's becoming increasingly more dependent on the Eastern bloc -- that is, the Soviet Union. A reduction in the Yugoslav volume of trade with the West and a strengthening of trade links with the East is stressed, and a negative political implication for the West is drawn from this: that Yugoslavia is increasingly embracing the Eastern bloc economically and politically.

In addition, Western commentators are calculating what would happen if the Eastern bloc and its allies ceased at any given time to supply us with a strategic raw material, for instance oil. They accuse the Eastern bloc, particularly the Soviet Union, of trying to take advantage of the difficulties of Yugoslav exports to the West, of trying to make our country dependent upon the East's market, something that would, as they say, develop with time into a political influence of the stronger over the weaker.

It is interesting that these commentators cite a lack of competitiveness -- that is, high prices and the poorer quality of our goods -- something that we admit -- as the main reason for reduced Yugoslav exports to the West. In this connection, they quietly overlook the isolation of their own markets, the protectionist and other measures that the Western countries are taking against our country in order to protect their own industry and agriculture from foreign competition. They are also silent about the fact that Yugoslavia is moving toward acquiring financial credits in the West to cover the trade and payments deficits in its relations with the West.

There can be no doubt that the central problem of Yugoslav relations with foreign countries is the problem of increasing trade with the West and not a reduction of trade links with the East. For this reason our economic and political task is to increase exports to the Western market. However, although the main reason for our insufficient exports to the West must be sought in Yugoslavia itself, we nonetheless must stress that this is not the only reason. The isolation of Western markets, which is not always motivated by economic reasons but also by political ones, is such that some Yugoslav goods such as meat, which would under normal conditions find a buyer in the West, remains in the country depending upon circumstances, or is exported to the East.

With regard to the danger of a possible economic and political embrace of the East in which Yugoslavia allegedly could find itself, every worry is superfluous. Even in much more difficult circumstances Yugoslavia knew how to and was able to free itself of every calculation made by the blocs, calculations which are contrary to its basic orientation and ideal -- to resolutely follow its free, independent, nonaligned and nonbloc road.

AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX RECORDS LOSSES IN 1981

AU291648 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Nedeljko Papic and Hajrudin Suljicic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Sep -- Agriculture is a field in which many solutions are in our hands and depend on our responsibility and capability.

It is the least dependent on imported raw materials, while at the same time offering great opportunities for more rapid inclusion in expanded exports. For this reason the struggle for higher food production is one of the key tasks of economic stabilization.

Slow Realization of Accords

This was stressed at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference chaired by Kolj Siroka which discussed the work to implement the conclusions of the federal conference on developing socialist socioeconomic relations in the agroindustrial complex and in the countryside that were adopted at the beginning of this year. Members of the Presidium also discussed a report on the situation, problems and activities aimed at eliminating the consequences of the earthquake in the Bosanska Krajina region and a report on the participation of representatives of the Federal Conference in the work of the Federal Conference Council for Price Affairs.

Losses

The analyses of the operations of the agroindustrial complex for the first half of the year show losses, great losses totaling over 270 billion old dinars. Explaining the structure of these losses, Stojan Milenkovic said that they are concentrated in dairies where they total 7 million dinars, in bakeries where they total 31 million new dinars, while flour mills showed no losses. The losses in fruit and vegetable production total 134 million dinars. Slaughterhouses were in the red for 120 million dinars and the sugar mills 61 million dinars. The edible-oil processing plants recorded no losses in the aforementioned period, but they will now show losses because the sunflower seed crops is less than expected. It is clear that it is necessary to make a more detailed analysis of the situation and of how to solve these difficulties.

COURT CHARGES FORMER CHETNIK WITH WAR CRIMES

AU301739 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Summary] "The Nis district public prosecution has issued an indictment against Radomir Mladenovic, also known as Caruga, stemming from a war crime against the civilian population." According to the indictment, he was a member of Draza Mihailovic's Chetnik organization and participated between September 1943 and September 1944 in several killings and torture of members and sympathizers of the national liberation struggle.

"As it was announced at a press conference in Nis, Radomir Mladenovic-Caruga is charged with 11 murders in the Zajecar region." He was born in 1926, joined the Chetniks at the beginning of the war, changed over to the partisans in September 1944 and served in the Yugoslav People's Army until 1949. He was then sentenced to 7 months' imprisonment for having been a member of the Chetnik organization. Later he worked at the Jastrebac plant in Nis, in commerce, and between 1960 and 1980 for the Red Cross in Nis.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY VIEWS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD281836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic, discussed the implementation of the policy on relations with the religious communities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. On the basis of the introductory report submitted by Zivomir Stankovic, chairman of the Commission for Relations With Religious Communities of the Serb Executive Council, and the discussion held on this issue, the Presidency noted that in the Socialist Republic of Serbia under conditions provided by the Constitution and legislation, the freedom of religion of the citizens and the activity of religious communities were being implemented without hinderance.

The assessment was made that the relations and cooperation with religious communities were on the whole good and that all the conditions were present for these relations and this cooperation to be further promoted and developed comprehensively. The questions relating to the relations between state organs and religious communities in all socio-political communities in the republic were being resolved through direct contacts and in an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation. Within the scope of their religious activity, religious communities organize the work of the schools for the training of clergy cadres, build and renovate church buildings, publish religious publications and newspapers, and hold theological meetings, consultative meetings, seminars and the like. Priests enjoy their rights arising out of national health and pension-invalidity insurance.

The Presidency noted that social factors had been active in the development of relations with religious communities. In some areas and in the case of individual organs a sectarian attitude still prevails, and there are still cases of delays in the solution of individual questions. For this reason the Presidency pointed out the need to elminate these manifestations and to provide a timely solution to concrete questions that emerge in these relations.

Religious communities in their turn, too, it was noted at the Presidency session, had made efforts to develop good relations and cooperation.

However, the Presidency pointed out that some groups and individuals, through the religious press and in other ways, operate from clericalist and nationalistic positions and act in a hostile way against our self-management society. Such tendencies and conduct do not have widespread support in religious communities themselves because an overwhelming majority of citizens -- according to priests and people occupying leading positions in religious communities -- have a constructive attitude toward our social reality.

All attacks from hostile positions, and that includes attacks from the ranks of religious communities, directed against our socialist community and brotherhood of nations and nationalities, it was said at the Presidency session, will be vigorously denounced in the future too.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia stresses that the latest attempts to rehabilitate Bishop Nikolaj Velimirovic, who was a well-known enemy of our socialist community, and with whose name the work of Bogomoljci organizations is linked, represent an expression of Greater-Serb nationalism and meet with the resolute condemnation of our society.

The activity of associations or priests plays an important role in the development of religious tolerance, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and so does their contribution to promoting the relations between our social community and religious communities. It was stressed that the settlement of relations between the Serb Orthodox Church and the Macedonian Orthodox Church and the recognition of the independence of the Macedonian Orthodox Chruch would be of special importance for the further successful development of relations and cooperation between the church and the state.

The Presidency noted that organs and organizations in all sociopolitical communities in the future, too, should involve themselves in the most consistent possible implementation of the policy of our social community in this area and should try to resolve the issues pertaining to relations with religious communities as successfully as possible.

The Presidency also discussed some other questions in its jurisdiction.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING SPENDING CUTS

AU251755 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The Executive Council of the Assembly of Serbia at its session today discussed proposed amendments to the draft resolution which the Serbian Assembly is to adopt next Tuesday.

The draft resolution differs (?greatly) from the corresponding federal document. Since the Executive Council had been informed that instead of a balance of payments deficit envisaged at $850 million next year, there may have to be no deficit whatever because of limited borrowing opportunities. (?It was said in the discussion) that in that case it would be necessary to limit many entitlements next year. It would, for instance, mean that increases in pensions would be limited to 14 percent, that some university colleges would be closed down, that the patient's share in paying for medicines would be increased, and so forth.

The Council decided once again to examine all the possibilities. It was also said that everything will be under revision until the end of this year when the document (?will be finally adopted). It may be considered that spending, and thus some entitlements, will quite certainly be restricted next year, but it is not known yet what these restrictions will actually amount to.

Adopts Economic Measures

AU291725 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The three chambers of the Serbian Assembly have adopted the draft resolution on the Serbian social plan implementation policy for next year and the supporting documents, as well as the drafts of the production and consumption plans for basic agricultural and food products and energy. Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Assembly Executive Council, submitted the introductory report on the drafts of these documents and on the economic policy for next year at a joint session of the three chambers. Regulations providing for the milk price subsidy to be extended from 1 September to the end of the year, for the poultry meat price subsidy to be increased by 2 dinars, and for a new flour subsidy to be introduced were adopted by urgent procedure. Measures of social policy were also adopted. Their joint aim is to protect the standard of living of those citizens with the lowest earnings. Dusan Mitic and Momcilo Boskovic report on the work of the Serbian Assembly chambers:

Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, speaking to the delegates about the basic elements of the policy of implementing the social plan of the republic next year, said today that the most important thing now is not the features contained in the draft documents, but the path to changes in the economy and in economic life. As the first step, Srebic stressed the need to increase exports. But this is not a simple task. The increase in exports is not merely the only choice. It should also exert constant pressure for higher quality of production and a keener business spirit in the associated labor organizations.

Through a better utilization of the facilities available and a reduction in costs, income can increase over 3 percent in real terms. The uneconomical use of working capital provides large untapped reserves. Energy savings of about 5 percent should be attained next year. Agrarian policy should succeed in freeing us from wheat imports and in creating corn stockpiles to stabilize livestock farming.

The economic difficulties in which we live must, by the nature of things, be reflected in the distribution of income. Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Executive Council, stressed in this connection that next year a distribution of income providing for its more economical and careful use must be continued. This demands an exceptional limitation on all aspects of spending so that the maximum resources may be used to strengthen the material foundation of associated labor.

The delegates supported social policy measures to protect the material position of certain groups of the population after the subsidies for some agricultural food products are abolished. As of 30 September, the subsidies for pork, mutton and young beef as well as for sugar, dark and medium-dark bread will end, and this will undoubtedly affect the standard of living, particularly of low-income families. To mitigate the effect of the price increases, children's allowances will be increased 30 percent. People receiving welfare payments [socialna pomoc] will be paid one extra payment in addition to the regular ones. Unemployment benefits will increase.

Funds have been provided for subsidizing student accomodations and food. However, subsides for milk, poultry meat and flour will be continued, with the poultry meat subsidy increasing 2 dinars per kilogram. It is nevertheless expected that due to the termination of other food subsidies and price increases, the cost of living will have increased about 4.73 percent by the end of the year. The increase for families with incomes below 6,000 dinars will be almost 6 percent.

At the beginning of the session of the Sociopolitical Chamber, Milivoje Stojkovic, republican secretary for market and prices, replied to a question by delegate Milka Scepanovic which she submitted at the session on 28 July referring to this year's wheat purchases and whether wheat will be imported. Over 201,000 tons of wheat have been purchased in the territory of Serbia without the provinces, which is 84 percent of the planned quantity. The purchasing continues, however, and despite the poor harvest this year it is running better than in 1980. Nevertheless, the import of 200,000 tons of wheat is necessary.

VARIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN KOSOVO PROVINCE REPORTED

Changes in Assembly Leadership

LD251254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] Pristina, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo Assembly, meeting in Pristina today, elected Ilija Vakic, a 51-year old native of Kosovska Mitrovica, to the post of president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, to replace Dusan Ristic, whose resignation was accepted by Assembly delegates this morning. Vakic has been a member of the LCY since 1949 and is chairman of the Pristina Associated Metal Industry Business Committee and a member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium.

Bahri Oruci, the president of the Assembly's Executive Council, who also resigned today, was replaced by the vice president, Riza Sapundija.

Executive Council Meets

LD251454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly met today under the chairmanship of Bahri Oruci and discussed reports on activities to establish the causes of and to put an end to the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province. As reported, the Council, while accepting the report compiled by the Council commission and the Assembly commission to establish the causes and instances of migration, emphasized the need to make further efforts to implement the conclusions of sociopolitical bodies on this problem and to reduce as far as possible the number of requests to leave Kosovo. The Council charged its organs with acting -- each in its own sphere -- to create the conditions for a continued deepening of community, equality and brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities in the province.

Presidency Discusses Judiciary

LD282024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session in Pristina today, chaired by Ali Sukrija, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo discussed the activity of the judicial organs in implementing the conclusions from the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces and on the stabilization of the political and security situation in the province. It is reported that the Presidency assessed that judicial organs have made the necessary effort to implement their tasks in the struggle against the various aspects of enemy activity, especially against counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and that, as part and parcel of social self-protection, they have been up to date and efficient in protecting unhindered socialist self-management development while fully respecting the legality of their work.

It was stressed at the Presidency session that in implementing their tasks and proceeding from the objectives of penal policy, judicial organs must also in future make a comprehensive assessment of all the circumstances that are necessary to determine the degree of criminal responsibility of the perpetrators of criminal acts and the social threat posed by these acts. In so doing they must proceed from the need to ensure full protection of the constitutional order, the integrity of our political system, the territorial integrity of our country, the protection of the equality of our nations and nationalities and of brotherhood and unity and also of the rights, freedoms and property of our working people and citizens.

At its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo also discussed other current questions pertaining to its jurisdiction.

Marinc Speech

LD261508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0724 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- The outcome of the political struggle that is now being waged in Kosovo depends above all on communists -- Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and other nationalities of this area -- Andrej Marinc said at the session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. His speech is carried in the Sunday issue of BORBA.

I am deeply convinced, Marinc said, that you will successfully continue your activity knowing that you are supported by the communists and citizens of all Yugoslavia. However, two things cause concern at the moment. The first is the problem of that section of the young generation which was misled by their indoctrination with concepts that are alien to the development of our society. The second is the disruption of relations between the Serbs, Albanians, Montenegrins and others who live here. This must be taken into account and overcome. It is necessary to explain to the people the danger of further intensification of intranational relations. In brief, it is necessary to struggle for brotherhood and unity.

Now, Marinc emphasized, we wage the battle for recovery by political means, but this does not mean that we will refrain from the possibility of using force if necessary. However, we have to be careful about this. The Yugoslav People's Army came here above all to help the political action. However, there have been attempts to undermine the reputation of our army and its units which are here. He emphasized that on this occasion and in this place, too, it is necessary to stress the need to support the units of the Yugoslav People's Army. This is really a people's army. It is the organ of our revolution and the organ of the self-managing state which carries out and will continue to carry out its revolutionary function. However, by its work methods, our army above all aspires to establish human relations with the population, including the people here. In this sense it is necessary to extend political support to its activity and presence in Kosovo.

Continuing, Andrej Marinc spoke about the need for unity between the League of Communists and other political forces. He said that if we really want to achieve results in the battle against the enemy, we must engage all working people and citizens so that they themselves will fight in an organized social and political manner for the elimination of subversive forces in Kosovo. Marinc said the citizens are gradually realizing that they themselves are threatened and that they themselves must struggle to overcome this situation. However, this struggle must also at the same time be waged for the further development of production forces and socialist self-managing relations. This second component, according to Andrej Marinc, is even more important because, as he said, had it not been for the shortcomings in the development of production forces, in the development of self-managing relations, there would not have been so much room for the activity of hostile forces.

The political differentiation which is now under way is limited to whether someone did or did not participate in demonstrations. However, the essential thing is the attitude people have toward socialism, self-management, brotherhood and unity and other values of our revolution.

Andrej Marinc then spoke about the economic development of Kosovo and observed that it was good that the adoption of the medium-term plan of development of this province had been postponed. He emphasized that it is indispensable to change the structure of economic development, to solve the problem of employment on the basis of new profitable projects, to develop the economy by associating labor and resources with the basic organizations of associated work from all Yugoslavia. If we continued the system of encouraging the fastest possible development of Kosovo on the old basis where between 80 and 90 percent of the resources came from the fund and from foreign loans, then the investments would never be profitable. In this case, it is the bureaucratic logic of the apparatus and experts that has the upper hand. The result is that the resources never grow and that they are used in an uneconomical manner and without any specific purpose.

However, when we proceed from the principle of associating labor and resources, then partners enter joint projects with common interest and common risk. It is not true that a worker who is Albanian is not a good worker. He is a good, excellent worker but only if we are capable of helping him to get a project and a consistent policy which makes profitable production and remuneration -- and thus prospects -- possible, Andrej Marinc said among other things.

Political Students Received

AU252154 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Petar Kostic, secretary of the Presidium of the Provinvial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and (Sefedin Bakali), president of the Commission for the Development and Organizational Building of the League of Communists and Cadre Policy, today at the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists received the seventh class of Kosovo students at the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec. Informing those present about the ideopolitical activities and action conducted by the Kosovo League of Communists and other socialist forces in implementing the action program of the Provincial Committee and about the most topical questions and problems of the political stiuation in the province, Petar Kostic stressed the need of all the students to become involved in mastering the lessons and in all other activities within the school.

SAWP Provincial Conference

LD251512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1703 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- The development of agriculture is of special significance for Kosovo for it opens up possibilities of using natural and other potentials and of increasing overall production and, what is more important, it creates opportunities for employment for a larger number of working people. This was emphasised at today's session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, which, under the chairmanship of Azem Vlasi, discussed current issues of the further development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations in agriculture and in the countryside.

A report had also been prepared for the session on current issues of the work method of the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference. Among other things, the report notes that this political executive organ bears part of the responsibility for the longstanding ineffectiveness of the Socialist Alliance, particularly following the counterrevolutionary events in the province. Mihajlo Zvicer, the then president of the Presidium, bears a certain amount of responsibility for this, according to the report, as do the Presidium members.

After the presentation of this report by Sefcet Mustafa and a proposal that two members of the Presidium be relieved of their duties and that seven new ones be elected, Mustafa Rusiti took the floor. He asked that it be spelled out that Dr Gazmend Zajmi and Muharem Kruezkj were being relieved of their duties at their own request, for, as he said, "we need people."

He also insisted that the report on the methods of the Presidium be supplemented by assessments about the work of this body and of every member of it since what was presented in the report, according to Rusiti, was a "thin cover for 7 years' work" during which there had been quite a few weaknesses. In support of this assertion Rusiti said that neither the Presidium nor the Provincial Conference had placed issues of intranational relations in the province on the agenda for their sessions in the whole of those 7 years.

Calling for a more critical attitude in assessing the involvement of officials in professional work in the Socialist Alliance, Rusiti added that Mihajlo Zvicer had been president during the entire 7 years but, since he was ill, he agreed that his responsibility should not be discussed.

Reacting to Rusiti's report, Azem Vlasi recalled that Rusiti had been at the Presidium session when the report was adopted and that the demand which he was now raising was not clear. Jusuf Kelmendi also took part in the discusison on this topic, expressing his dissatisfaction that the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference had not once placed on its agenda such a serious question as the responsibility of the Socialist Alliance for what happened this spring in Kosovo. No one, naturally, Kelmendi said, recalling the previous president, demands that heads roll for responsibility, but it is a fact that the Socialist Alliance of the province is without a head.

Finally the conference adopted a decision to increase the number of Presidium members from 25 to 29 and accepted the request of Dr Gazmend Zajmi and Muharem Kruezij that they be relieved of their membership of the Presidium. Maj Gen Fadilj Curanoli, Aslan Fazlija, Dr Minir Dusi, Ismailj Mikulovci, Desimir Jovanovic, Nevzad Hudarverdi and Musa Beka were all elected new members of the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference.

Economic Shortcomings Noted

AU302135 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Kosovo Executive Council has examined the financial results of the provincial economy in the first half of the year. It was assessed that positive trends have appeared. They are manifested in increased production, the growth of the gross product, and the considerable reduction of investment activities. At the same time it was pointed out that shortcomings still remain, and that this is slowing down the overall economic activities. The Council charged the respective organs with preparing a proposal of specific measures and tasks to improve the results of the provincial economy.

The Council also assessed that the new term at the university is beginning with all the most important conditions provided for both at the colleges and in the student dormitories.

Investigation Commission Report

LD251644 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- KOMUNIST, organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), publishes in its latest issue the text of the report of the joint commission of the League of Communists of the Constituent Republic of Serbia Central Committee and the League of Communists of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo Provincial Committee, which has investigated the party responsibility of former president of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee Mahmud Bakali. On the basis of the commission's report, the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee decided at its session of August 6, this year, that Bakali be excluded from the Provincial Committee and given the final warning prior to expulsion from the League of Communists membership.

Extensive excerpts from the nearly-4,000-word report of the commission are today carried by the Yugoslav dailies.

The commission established that Bakali's personal responsibility for the major failures in the policy of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the political situation in Kosovo is great. Among his major faults is that, as president of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee, he did not resolutely insist on the creation and implementation of a firm ideological-political platform in the struggle against Albanian nationalism in Kosovo. Numerous failures were made possible by his lenient and irresolute attitude towards obvious manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The commissions report underlines that the Provincial Committee's sessions of June [figure indistinct] and September 6, 1979, prior to Tito's visit to Kosovo, are of particular importance from the view-point of Bakali's responsibility as president of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee. The sessions discussed the disturbing number of irrefutable facts which pointed to the dangerous spreading and strengthening of Albanian irredentism in Kosovo.

The commission's report cites in detail the very disturbing manifestations of Albania nationalism and irredentism, such as, for instance, secret meetings of the young to listen to taped speeches of Albanian leader Enver Hoxha, the distribution of enemy pamphlets in the provincial capital of Pristina and some other provincial towns, nationalist feeling manifest particularly among the ranks of the young, among teachers, in cultural institutions and the province's social life, in general, the large number of books arriving in the province from Albania and the nationalist character of the work stoppage at the Kosovo shock-absorbers factory.

Participants in these sessions were also informed that in a number of places in the province the pictures of President Tito had been thrown down and broken and the bust of national hero Petar Prlja desecrated. They were also informed that 12 electric-power poles were cut down in Place Podukevo. The powerlessness of competent organs which were called in to trace the performers of enemy activities was also established.

The commission established that neither after these sessions, nor in the course of 1980, was there any sign of the public struggle against nationalism. The political organs in Yugoslavia and Serbia remained ignorant of all the complexity of the situation and circumstances in Kosovo, and the forms and the scope of the enemy action, because in regular reports from Kosovo there was virtually no mention of them.

At the time when reports on a counterrevolutionary action in Kosovo appeared, Bakali frequently talked of "false stories and mere people's talk."

At the time when in demonstrations in Pristina on March 11 this year over 20 policemen were injured, one of them from a fire-weapon, Mahmud Bakali and some other leading Kosovo functionaries advocated the stand that "a social character of students dissatisfaction" was involved as the basic characteristic of these demonstrations. The fear of truly naming the enemy closed possibilities for a fundamental political analysis and sealed the pattern for discussions in party forums of Kosovo, the statement says.

Journalists' Trial Criticized

AU291420 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1603 20 Sep 81 pp 30, 31

[Milorad Vucelic article: "Judgment Instead of Condemnation"]

[Excerpts] Even after the decision of the Pristina District Court, it nonetheless remains a secret how Sabit Rustemi's story Under the Mask of the Guests, written before the spring demonstrations, can refer precisely to these demonstrations.

This observation appears in connection with the recent decision of the Pristina District Court to sentence the author of the story Under the Mask of the Guests, Sabit Rustemi, and the chief editor of the periodical FJALJA, which published this story. Sabedin Haluiti, to 4-year and 3-year terms of imprisonment, respectively.

It is difficult to prove that a literary work written and published in preceding years can refer to developments at the present time, and in addition, that it is hostile, particularly bearing in mind the fact that the aforementioned story was previously published in the collection of literary works about the national liberation struggle.

We have seen, this means, that the very bare facts provoke suspicion. And the trial itself of a literary text must raise questions of the most principled nature possible. For, even in the most resolute and most complex struggle in our society there must not be, irrespective of the gravity of circumstances, any concessions or giving in before any forms of behavior and opinions which are contrary to our most principled orientations -- our democratic and self-managing practice.

Irrespective of the gravity of developments, it is not a good thing for one to suspect too much, for literary words to be interpreted retroactively through various forms of "totalitarian reading." Every extraordinary situation must influence precisely a strengthening of our principled approach and the strategic orientations of our society.

However, we do not base our opposition to putting literary works on trial on a bourgeois untouchability or a "purity" and "elevation" of the arts, or on the need for some kind of compassion toward poets, but rather on the need to encourage those artistic aspirations and directions that do not evade the true problems of the world in which we live, to direct the artistic inspirations toward the very essence of our common survival on this earth.

A public and critical word, social criticism without any "additions," is irreplaceable in the literature in a free and democratic society. Regardless of the apparent effectiveness of other means, nothing can replace public criticism when the topics of the arts are involved.

The struggle for freedom of thought, freedom of artistic creative work and for a resolute recognition of everything that is historically backward, and of what undermines these freedoms -- it is necessary to stress this again and again -- continues to remain, and is at every moment our basic principled orientation which nothing can undermine.

Let us leave literature to the test and judgment of time. And in order not to lose our footing on the road to the future, let us not stumble too much over what has passed!

University Classes To Begin

LD280242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- Classes at the ten faculties and seven institutions of higher learning of Kosovo University will begin on October 1. This year, Kosovo will have 35,000 students, of which over 8,500 enrolled this autumn.

Self-management bodies, the rector's and dean's offices and leadership of the League of Communists in Kosovo University today assessed that classes could begin on October 1. The university was the centre and starting point of this spring's nationalistic and irredentist disorders in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo.

It was assessed that intensive ideo-political work with young people during the summer had provided results. A critical analysis was made of work in all fields of the education process, the contents of textbooks, cooperation with other universities and self-management relations at Kosovo University.

It was also pointed out that there is no room for self-satisfaction prior to the beginning of the new term, although all the mentioned activities had been carried out successfully. These are only the initial results in identifying problems whose eradication requires time, it was underlined.

Dormitory Registration Extended

AU291246 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 81 p 14

[S.H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 22 Sep -- As we have been informed in the rector's office at Kosovo University, 2,600 students have registered for accommodation in the student center so far. Since there are still 1,550 vacancies, the time limit for submitting applications has been extended until the end of this month. This will enable those students who pass their exams in the meantime and will thus acquire the right to enroll for the next school year, as well as those students who will end their military service and who last year gained the right to enroll, to submit applications for accommodation in the student center.

Assembly Chambers Meet

LD251854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- After holding a joint session, the three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly held separate sessions to discuss several proposed federal laws. The Chamber of Associated Labor also considered several reports and analyses in the spheres of economics, education and scientific research. The delegates paid special attention to proposed measures in the report on the irrigation system in the province. These measures envisage, among other things, that the municipal assemblies immediately adopt decisions banning the construction of housing, infrastructural and other projects in irrigation areas and in areas where irrigation systems are planned.

The Chamber of Municipalities and the Sociopolitical Chamber also relieved certain officials and appointed new ones.

Fahredin Gunga has been relieved as director of Pristina television. He has been replaced by Agim Zatrici, hitherto member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

Dragan Markovic, hitherto president of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Prizren, has been appointed new director of Pristina radio in place of Saban Hiseni, who was relieved of this duty at the August session of the Assembly.

Petrit Dusi, chief and responsible editor of Pristina television, and Gojko Radovanovic, chief and responsible editor of Pristina radio, have also been relieved of their duties.

Saip Grabovci, correspondent of Rilindja in Pec, has been appointed new chief and responsible editor of Pristina radio.

Emin Berisa, hitherto director of the provincial institute of statistics, has been relieved of his post and Kabilj Merovci, president of the Executive Council of the Podujevo Municipal Assembly, has been appointed in his place.